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# Agricultural Production and Trade of Colombia

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## ABSTRACT

This study contains general background material on Colombia's physical resources--topography, climate, soils, forests, and minerals. It analyzes the factors influencing demand for agricultural products; reviews general policies and goals toward agricultural production and trade; and examines production practices and transportation and marketing facilities. The report gives location, area, and production of all leading crops grown in the country; production of vegetable oils; and location of livestock and agricultural production centers. The study also traces Colombian economic development during the past two decades. Statistical data relate to economic growth, land use, agricultural trade, and production of all principal crops and livestock products.

Keywords: Colombia, Agriculture, Agricultural productions, Agricultural trade.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

All values are in U.S. dollars. Values in original data in other than U.S. dollars were converted to dollars at the rates given in International Financial Statistics.

Quantities given in tons are in metric tons.

Yields in kilograms per hectare have been rounded to 10.

1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

1 metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds.

Departments are equivalent to states.

## PREFACE

This is the first general study on the agricultural production and trade of Colombia issued by the USDA since 1942, when Foreign Agriculture Bulletin No. 1, "The Agriculture of Colombia," by Kathryn H. Wylie, was published. L. Jay Atkinson recently published two studies on Colombia: "Changes in Agricultural Production and Technology in Colombia," Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 52, June 1969, and "Agricultural Productivity in Colombia," Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 66, October 1970.

The relatively long series of data, 1950-71, presented in this report was prepared for use by John H. Hutchison, ERS, as a basis for a forthcoming study on Colombia of supply and demand projections of selected agricultural products to 1980.

The author wishes to thank Howard L. Hall, Developing Countries Branch, Foreign Demand and Competition Division, ERS, for his help in the preparation of this report.

Washington, D.C. 20250

February 1973

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## SUMMARY

Although agricultural products still dominate Colombia's foreign trade, their relative share is declining because of economic diversification and increased self-sufficiency. Agriculture accounts for about 75 percent of Colombia's annual total exports of \$550-600 million and 10 percent of total imports valued at \$650-700 million. The United States is Colombia's leading trading partner, taking about 40 percent of farm exports and supplying around 50 percent of imports.

Coffee remains Colombia's most important agriculture export, accounting for around three-fourths of farm sales, followed in importance by bananas, cotton, and sugar. Wheat is the leading agricultural import, making up almost one-third of the total; the United States supplies almost all of the wheat. Animal and vegetable fats and oils are the second major import accounting for almost one-fifth of the total. Other significant imports are cocoa beans, wool, and beans.

Most sectors of the economy have grown faster than agriculture. Agricultural production increased at an annual average rate of about 2.7 percent during the past two decades, slightly below the population growth rate. During the same time, demands for agricultural products have been expanded and modified by rapid urbanization, some increase in per capita income, and diversification.

Goals of agricultural policies have aimed at maintaining favorable foreign trade balances through expansion of exports and increased self-sufficiency of domestic production. These goals have to some extent been supported by relatively good production, support prices for certain products, import restrictions, and export subsidies.

Since World War II, land use has been characterized by a trend toward commercial development and modernization. There have been considerable shifts in cultivated area of such crops as cotton, rice, sugarcane, and sorghum.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE OF COLOMBIA

by

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### INTRODUCTION

Colombia, the fourth largest country in South America, has an area of 440,000 square miles -- more than that of Texas and California combined. Extensive and rugged highlands formed by northern ranges of the Andes considerably modify the effects of Colombia's equatorial location and contribute to a wide variation in natural resources. Population and economic activity are largely concentrated in the highlands and along the north Caribbean coast, regions occupying about one-third of the country's area. Despite some recent settlement, most of the tropical lowlands are unutilized and provide a potential for future development.

Colombia, the world's second largest coffee producer, continues its traditional dependence upon exports of mild arabica coffee produced on the volcanic slopes of the central highlands. Coffee provides the basis for close trade ties with the United States, Colombia's principal market. Its exports have traditionally supplied earnings for purchase of a wide variety of U.S. commodities, including cereals, fats and oils, and other farm products.

Demand for agricultural products has been significantly expanded and modified during the past three decades, as Colombia changed from a predominantly rural to an urban-oriented economy. A rising population growth rate and rapid urbanization were accompanied by expansion in manufacturing, mineral production, and related service industries stimulated by protective import and other national development policies.

Increased urban demand for products often has not been met because of limited supplies imposed by domestic production and high import restrictions. However, U.S. agricultural exports to Colombia increased, rising from a 1945-49 average of \$13 million to current levels exceeding \$30 million. The United States has maintained its favorable position as the principal supplier of Colombia's import requirements, particularly for cereals and fats and oils, products with a strong demand potential related to population growth and economic development.

Agriculture expanded at a slower rate than industry and some other important sectors during 1950-71, as economic diversification continued (table 1).<sup>1/</sup> Development of agriculture and other sectors was stimulated to varying degrees by growth in urban demand and higher import restrictions imposed to stabilize the economy in the face of lower world coffee prices and reduced export earnings. Industrial growth tended to support agriculture, being strongly oriented to food and other processing industries less dependent on imports. The period was also important for rising levels of public expenditures for land development, transportation, and other services aimed at expanding domestic supply and exports of agricultural products.

These conditions provided strong incentives for commercial development in agriculture. The rise in domestic output, combined with restrictions on imports, contributed to later recovery in exports. However, expansion in domestic food supplies continued below population growth rates. In recent years, the sharp rise in prices and a brighter trade outlook encouraged Colombia to increase imports of some agricultural commodities, including wheat and fats and oils.

### Production

Growth rates for agricultural production varied during 1950-69 but maintained a moderate uptrend. The increase in total output, valued at constant 1961-65 prices, averaged 2.7 percent annually from 1950-54 to 1965-69 (table 2). Growth was near the average for both livestock products and crops. Crops account for more than two-thirds of total farm output. Expansion in area was a significant growth factor, with the increase in harvested crop area averaging near 1.4 percent annually. Yields rose at a lower rate but accounted for 56 percent of overall gains in production. Many important changes in agriculture relate to trends in area and yields of principal crops (table 3).

Prices were significant in changing production trends for some agricultural commodities but other factors often overshadowed their effect. Improved transportation and related land development programs encouraged a significant shift of cattle, grains, and other staple crops into new areas, permitting more intensive commercial development in settled zones. Related expansion in marketing, processing, and availability of production supplies, together with supporting services, also favored commercial agricultural development. The impact of these factors was most significant in area and productivity trends for the principal export crops. Their effects varied rather widely for other crops and livestock products, depending largely on the degree of commercial development.

Coffee area expanded to an all-time high in the late 1950's but stabilized at a lower level because of lower world prices; yields maintained a slight uptrend in production. A significant rise in export banana production resulted from development in new tropical areas during the late 1960's. Expanded programs for diversification of exports encouraged modernization and expansion in

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<sup>1/</sup> Tables are grouped at the end of the report.



cotton and cane production for centrifugal sugar. Improved yields and returns encouraged the production of these crops on better lands in Colombia's sub-tropical areas.

Import restrictions and growing urban food demand maintained favorable prices for grains and oilseeds during 1950-71, with some weakening of the trend as imports expanded late in the period. Programs to increase domestic food supply were important in improving yields and producer returns; they also led to rapid expansion in area devoted to rice and oilseeds, crops that now compete with cotton in some areas and with corn and the basic food crops elsewhere. Public and private programs also helped improve yields of wheat and barley growing in cool areas of the Andean highlands. However, lower prices encouraged some diversion to other crops and livestock in those areas in the late 1960's.

Price and other incentives appeared significant in maintaining a moderate rise in yields and production of a few basic food crops, including potatoes, plantains, and cocoa beans. Commercial demand is less important for these small farm crops which are widely produced on poorer lands. A slight rise in corn area and yield reflected some commercial demand for feed grains which in turn encouraged production of sorghum. The area given to noncentrifugal sugar and beans declined due to lower prices.

Beef production was characterized by a slow but steady rise during most of the 1950-71 period. The trend was somewhat below that for cattle slaughter, reflecting a tendency to slaughter cattle of less weight.<sup>2/</sup> More rapid growth in cattle numbers has been encouraged in recent years through expansion in credit for improvement programs. Low levels of beef and pork production have been offset by some development of commercial and highly integrated poultry production near important urban centers. Improvements in transportation and processing have stimulated a significant rise in commercial dairy production, resulting in larger amounts of milk for fluid use and processing.

### Trade

Colombia increased the volume of exports and imports for most of the principal agricultural commodities during 1955-69 (tables 4 and 5). However, value of trade declined during the period as the sharp mid-1950 drop in coffee prices reduced export earnings and encouraged higher restrictions on agricultural imports. Export recovery in the 1960's, based upon a moderate rise in coffee trade and strong expansion in production and sales of other agricultural commodities, did not reach the near-record value of \$510 million achieved in 1955 (table 6). Trade restrictions and higher domestic output limited the rise in imports and encouraged a strong shift from processed to lower valued raw commodities (table 7). The United States continues as Colombia's principal agricultural market despite the growing importance of other countries associated

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<sup>2/</sup> Atkinson's analysis suggests that limited supply response is related to a significantly negative price elasticity of demand (-0.70) which is moderately inelastic, so a significant rise in supply results in a sharp decline in price and returns. L. Jay Atkinson, Changes in Agricultural Production and Technology in Colombia, Foreign Agr. Econ. Rpt. No. 52, Econ. Res. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agr., June 1969.

with export diversification. However, an improved U.S. supply position is reflected in a strong recovery of agricultural exports to Colombia in recent years.

A record 1954 value of agricultural exports was based upon a large volume and peak valued prices for coffee, the principal export. Large world supplies resulted in some later reduction in coffee sales and the sharp decline in value. Colombia's coffee situation was stabilized and improved in the 1960's by the International Coffee Agreement and by special programs and agreements which stimulated exports to both traditional and new markets. These and other programs, including currency reforms and devaluation, were important in improving the competitive position of other traditional exports such as bananas and tobacco. Most important gains, however, were in other commodities, particularly cotton and centrifugal sugar, which shifted from import or self-sufficiency in 1959 to sales of \$47 million in 1969, or more than 10 percent of farm exports.

Agricultural products remained dominant in exports although their share of total trade declined from 83 percent for the period 1955-59 to 75 percent during 1965-69 (table 8). The United States continues as Colombia's principal agricultural market, although its share of total exports has declined. Diversification of markets was partly responsible for the shift from coffee to cotton and bananas which move largely to Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and other European markets. European and other countries have also increased in importance as markets for coffee and sugar.

Agricultural imports were near peak levels of \$80 million during 1955-57 but have fluctuated at lower levels in response to intermittent restrictions imposed to maintain foreign exchange and monetary reserves (table 9). In addition to cotton and centrifugal sugar, higher farm output and processing contributed to reduced imports of livestock products, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables, and other food preparations. Trade restrictions and increased domestic output also limited expansion in imports of other commodities, including grains and fats and oils, characterized by strong growth in urban demand.

Agricultural products declined from 14 to 11 percent of total imports from 1955-59 to 1965-69. Other products, particularly industrial equipment and supplies, continued a strong rise. The United States maintained a dominant position supplying around 40-50 percent of Colombia's agricultural imports, partly through special sales under "food for freedom" and other U.S. Government programs in operation since 1955. The value of U.S. agricultural exports to Colombia, however, dropped from an average \$28 million during 1955-59 to \$24 million in 1960-64, but was up to \$30 million during 1965-69 (table 10). U.S. exports of cotton, live animals, meat, fruit and vegetable preparations, and many processed products declined because of import restrictions and growth of domestic production. The main U.S. agricultural exports to Colombia are grains, tallow, and dairy products.

U.S. imports from Colombia averaged \$345 million during 1955-59, \$231 million in 1960-64, and \$179 million during 1965-69 (table 11). The decrease in import value reflects a drop in coffee prices as well as quantity imported. Coffee and sugar usually account for 95-99 percent of U.S. agricultural imports from Colombia.

## Consumption

Domestic availability of agricultural products fluctuated during 1950-69, but maintained an uptrend somewhat below the estimated 3.2 percent population growth rate. Increases in per capita supplies were most significant for coffee, cotton, tobacco, and animal tallow. Expansion in commercial production and imports maintained per capita supplies of grain and contributed to significant gains in vegetable oils and dairy products. However, total food availabilities per person declined significantly because of restrictions through the early 1960's, with only a moderate easing of the trend later in the period (tables 12 and 19-45).

Growing supplies and reduced prices stimulated a sharp rise in domestic consumption of important export commodities such as coffee, cotton, and centrifugal sugar. Per capita grain consumption dropped significantly through the early 1960's but recovered later as strong demand encouraged expansion in rice production and an increase in wheat imports. Growth in output also contributed to a rise in vegetable oils and dairy products. Per capita availabilities declined sharply for noncentrifugal sugar, pulses, and cassava; there was some downtrend for meat.

Despite some shift in commodities, changes in general consumption patterns have been limited. Cereals, starchy crops (including plantains), and sugar continued predominant, accounting for about 70 percent of food energy in terms of calories. Dairy products increased in importance, substituting somewhat for pulses and other basic food crops in daily availabilities of protein. Vegetable and animal oils also supplied a large proportion of total fats. Although general consumption levels may be higher than indicated by food balance data, they are considered low by accepted standards. Nutritional studies in 1966 found wide variations in levels and composition of diets in different areas of Colombia (34).<sup>3/</sup>

## PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Colombia has rich and varied resources, but development has been limited by topography and climate. The entire country lies in the tropical zone and more than one-half is in humid and heavily forested lowlands. The tropical character of the land is modified by the rugged Andean highlands, and diverse drainage systems divide the country into distinct and separate natural regions. Despite restrictions of topography, Colombia's development has centered largely on rich minerals and temperate lands in the highlands. Exploitation of the hot bordering lowlands has been limited and they remain a frontier for the future.

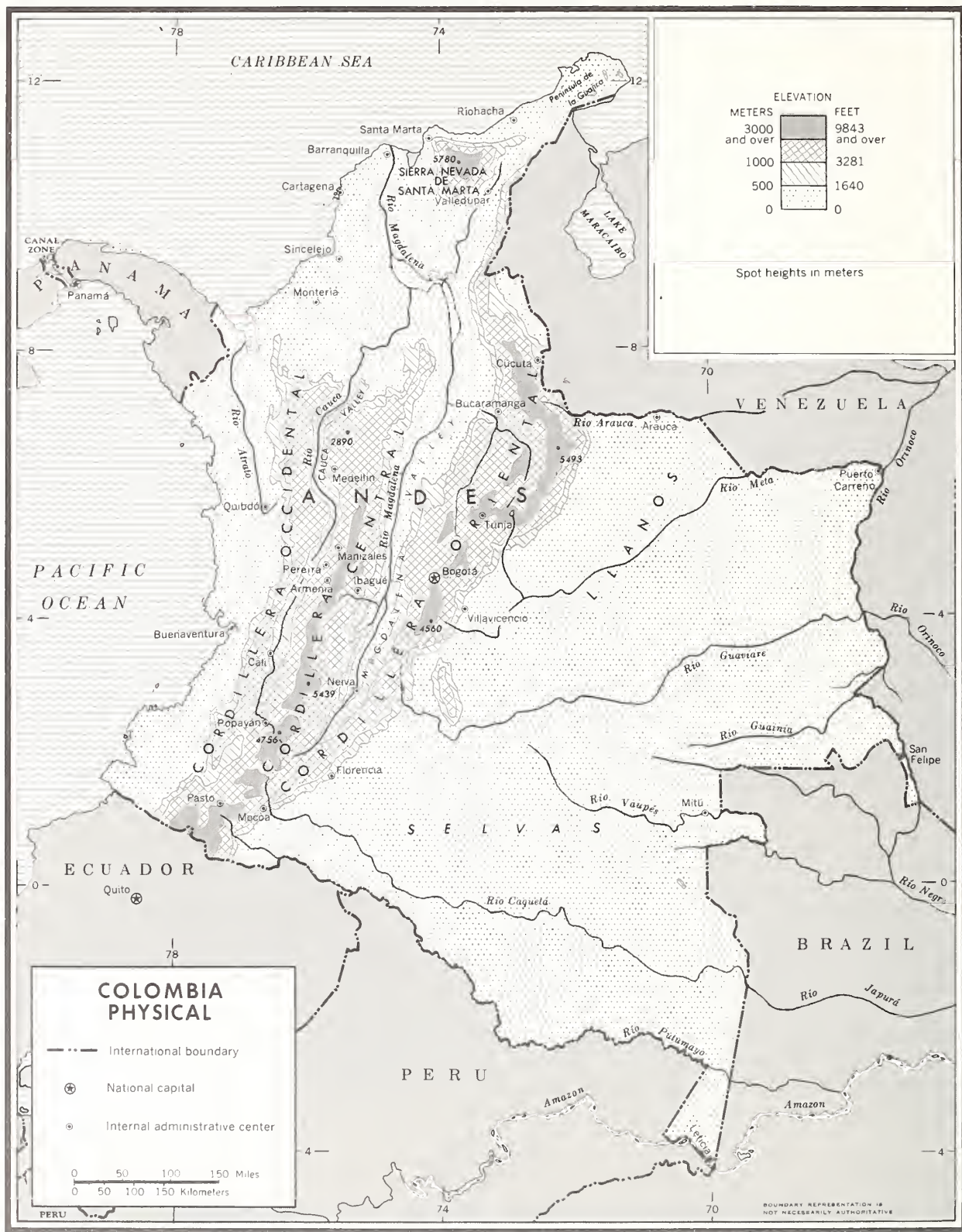
### Topography

Colombian development has been influenced by a wide variation in physical features associated with the mountain highlands and their diverse drainage systems (fig. 1). The interior highlands are formed by three great ranges of

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<sup>3/</sup> Underscored numbers in parentheses refer to entries in Literature Cited.





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Figure 1

the Andean mountain system, the Cordillera Occidental, Cordillera Central, and Cordillera Oriental, which fan out northward through western Colombia. Interior drainage from the three ranges flows northward to the Caribbean Sea through two deep but elevated highland valleys of the Magdalena River and its western tributary, the Cauca. Short rivers flowing to the Pacific drain the western range which bounds the western lowlands. Exterior drainage from the eastern range forms headwaters for the Orinoco and Amazon River systems which empty into the Atlantic Ocean in Venezuela and Brazil.

The Andes make up the highland region of Colombia, approximately one-fifth of the total area. The two deep valleys are important physical features of the region. The rugged central and eastern mountain ranges, rising to peaks of 18,000 feet, also enclose numerous elevated valleys and plateaus. Important among these is the high Bogota savannah or plain covering an area of 1,900 square miles.

The Caribbean region, enclosed by the northern spurs of the highlands and the sea, is principally flood plains of the Lower Magdalena, Cauca, and smaller rivers. It also includes the coastal strip and the arid Guajira Peninsula. The western range falls sharply, forming the boundary for the Pacific margin which also includes the important Atrato River Valley leading to the Caribbean. The eastern range slopes away to the extensive eastern lowlands, which account for about three-fifths of the land area. Colombians consider the lands associated with the Orinoco and Amazon River systems two distinct natural regions.

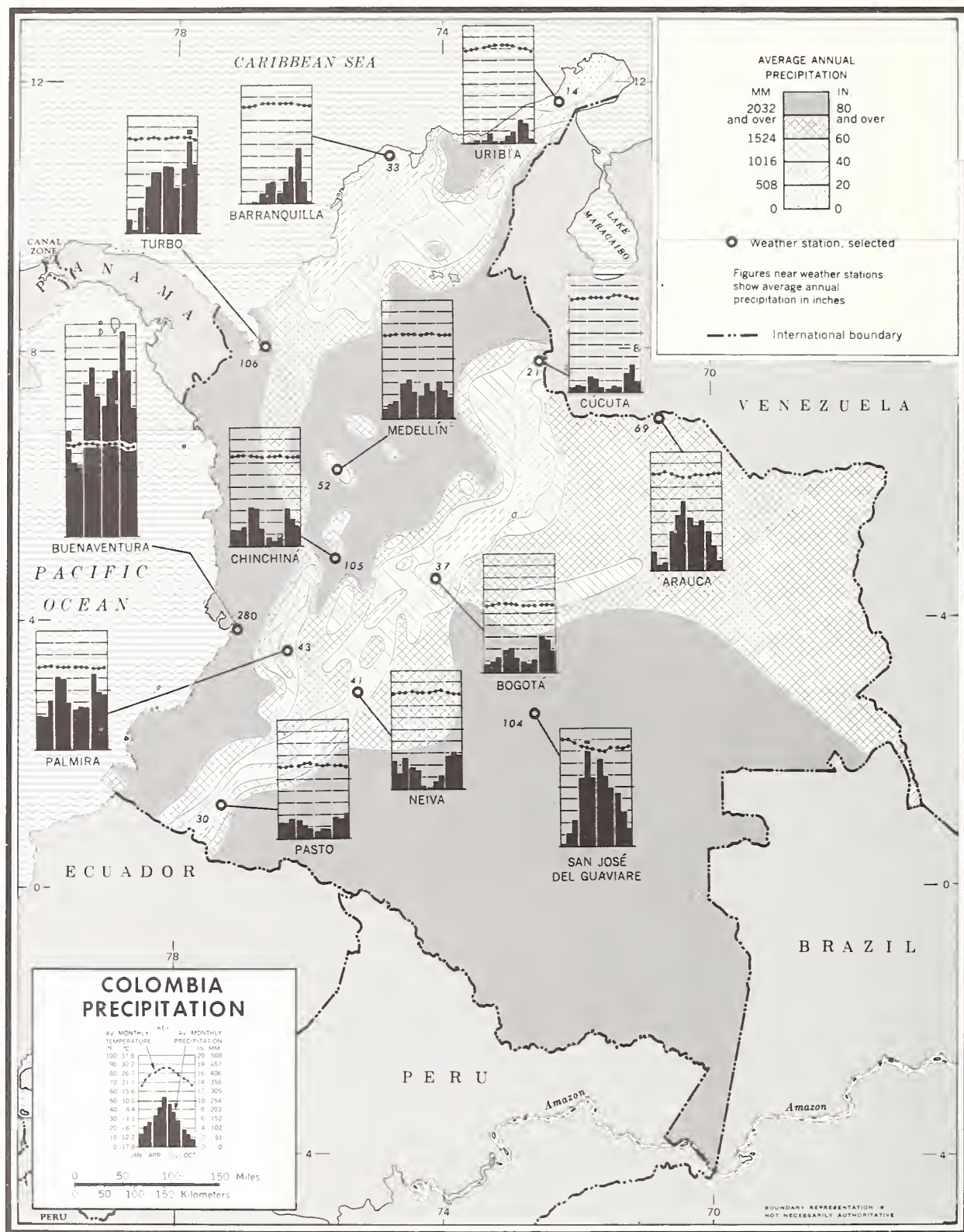
### Climate

Because of Colombia's tropical position, temperatures are limited in seasonal change but vary with elevation, dividing the country into broad climatic zones. Average monthly temperatures are usually 75° F. or higher in the hot zone, which covers the lowlands and areas up to around 3,000 feet. Temperatures from 3,000 to 6,500 feet in elevation range from 63 to 75° F.; from 6,500 to 9,800 feet they average from 54 to 63° F.; and from 9,800 to 13,000 feet average temperatures of less than 54° F. prevail. The high barren area (paramo) extends upward from 13,000 to about 15,000 feet, where it meets the land of permanent snow (33).

Rainfall varies sharply from one place to another. For example, on the northern coast it averages about 34 inches per year, whereas on the western coastal lowlands it averages 280 inches, and at Bogota it averages 38 inches. Rainfall exceeds 80 inches in the lower Magdalena Valley and through the southeastern lowlands. Precipitation drops off in bordering northern lowlands, averaging less than 20 inches per year in some areas on the Caribbean coast and at high elevations in the highlands (fig. 2).

Rainfall is seasonal. Heaviest precipitation is from April to October, with less than peak amounts usually occurring near midyear (33). Agriculture is limited in the wet-humid Pacific lowlands, where rainfall is consistently heavy throughout the year. It is often restricted by heavy rains and flooding in wet-dry tropical areas, particularly in the eastern lowlands. Seasonal distribution varies widely in moderate and low rainfall areas, particularly in the highlands, where the normal low rainfall or dry period (November-March) is often followed by another near midyear.





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Figure 2



## Soils

The quality and potential of Colombia's soils are closely related to topography and climate. With few exceptions, productive soils are associated with moderate rainfall areas, particularly of the warm and temperate highlands. Shallow, stony soils predominate on the steep slopes and higher elevations of the cool highlands and on the arid Guajira Peninsula. The wet lowlands soils are usually high in clays, deeply weathered, and low in plant nutrients. Some areas are well drained and have potential for crop production with proper development and management. However, much of the eastern plains, the Lower Magdalena Valley, and the Pacific margin have thick heavily leached soils underlain by hardpan which have very limited potential.

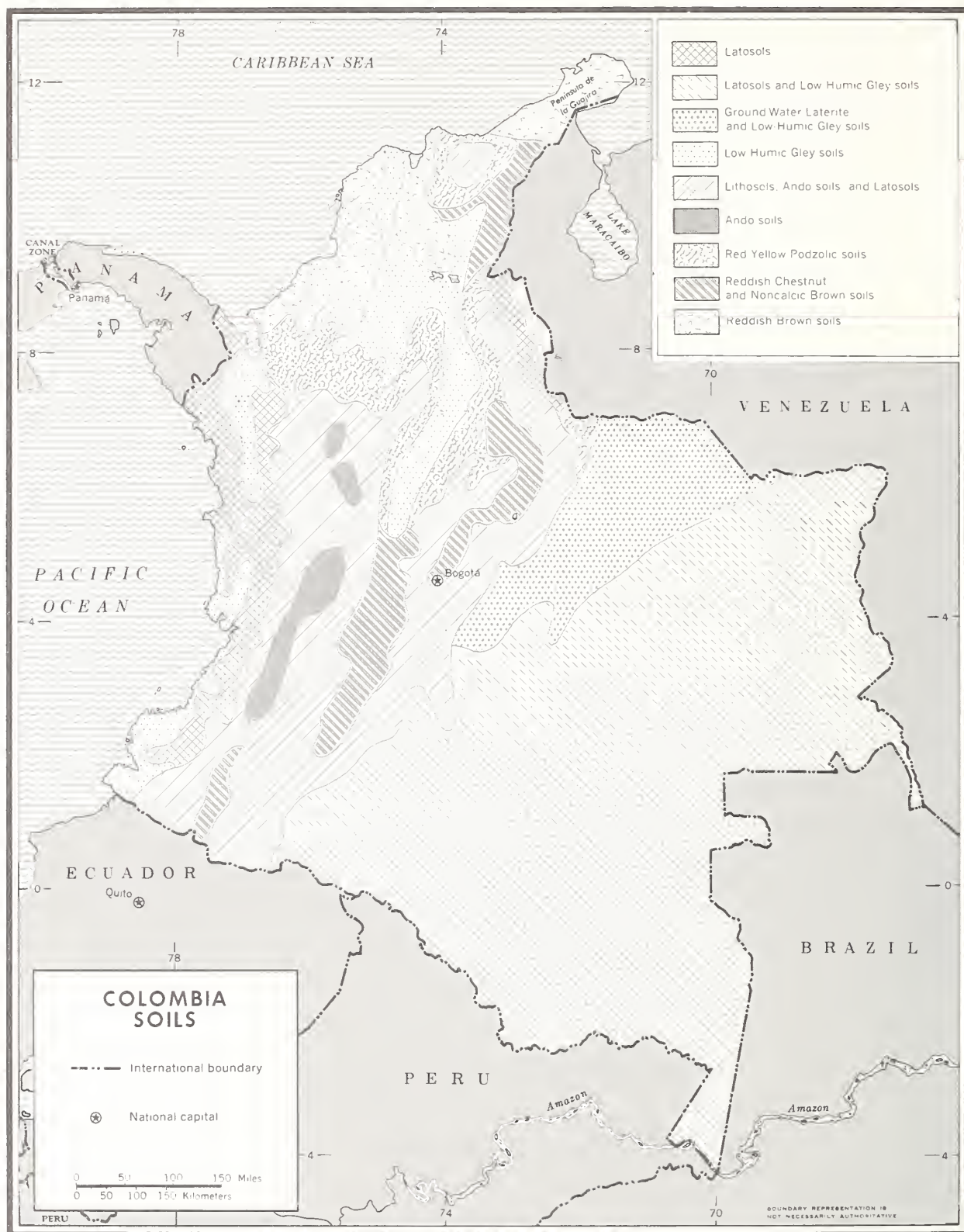
The productive highland soils are of the "Ando" and related groups found on terraces, basins, and valleys below 10,000 feet in elevation (fig. 3). They are dark, friable, permeable soils which are developed from parent mountain materials, particularly volcanic ash. They are lighter in color tending to more clay and some nitrogen deficiency at higher elevations, including inter-mountain basins of the Upper Magdalena, Bogota, and Pasto. In lower and more humid areas, including the Cauca Valley, these dark soils are more weathered, deeper, less acid, and generally higher in plant nutrients. Most of Colombia's intensive crops, including coffee and sugarcane, are produced in these areas.

Red-yellow soils occur in areas of heavy vegetation along the low, northern margin of the Andean ranges (fig. 3). These soils have a thin topsoil high in organic materials overlaying a clay subsoil. With proper management and use of fertilizers, many of these areas can be used for crop production. Reddish-brown soils predominate in the dry, lowland Caribbean plains. These soils vary from sands to loams and are usually deficient in nitrogen. They are often well supplied with other plant nutrients but, because of high temperatures, usually require irrigation for good crop production.

Alluvial or recently deposited soils are of considerable importance along principal rivers and streams. Over time, they have modified and improved the potential of the basic soils in areas of the Lower Magdalena Valley and along the Pacific lowlands. Some water-laid deposits occurring in ribbon-like areas along streams of the northeast plains are considered quite fertile, although somewhat low in organic materials. Many of the alluvial soils are in wet areas and productive use requires relatively high costs for drainage and protection from flooding.

## Forests

According to 1969 United Nations estimates, forests covered 69 million hectares or about 60 percent of the Colombian land area. In area and total volume of growing stock, Colombia ranked second in Latin America, which accounts for 24 percent of the world's forests. According to current estimates, forest growth and drainage appear to be in approximate balance. Colombian forests contain more than 2,000 species of trees, principally broad leaf, which provide a strong potential for export and domestic development of wood and other forest products industries.



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Figure 3



About 56 percent of the area is in moist tropical forests occurring in lowlands along the Pacific, the northern end of the Andean ranges, and in most of the southeast. These forests vary in density due to changes in rainfall and often contain a mixture of species. Surveys of the Pacific and northern rain forests, however, indicate extensive pure stands of many varieties important for pulpwood, plywood, lumber, veneers, and cabinet woods. Many of these forests are relatively accessible to domestic and export markets in contrast to those in the southeast. Forest growth in the high rainfall area of the Pacific zone is one of the world's highest.

Dry tropical forests occupying about 23 percent of the area are principally in the dry Caribbean lowlands and northeastern plains. They are lower and more scattered, often occurring in dense stands along watercourses. Broad-leaved and partly deciduous hardwoods are predominant although some pulpwood varieties are found. Highland forests are more varied, ranging from moist-subtropical to dry-temperate, and provide an important source of supply for pulp, furniture, and other domestic wood industries. Forests of the highlands and Caribbean coast have been reduced as a result of agricultural development and accessibility to population centers. Some reforestation with pines and eucalyptus is underway in the highland region (13, 17).

### Minerals and Energy

Colombia is the world's principal source of emeralds. Gold deposits in the central and west Andean ranges are associated with significant quantities of other metals, including silver, platinum, zinc, and antimony (33). Medium-grade iron ore deposits, estimated to exceed 100 million tons, are located in the eastern range between Bogota, the capital, and the Venezuelan border. Extensive salt deposits are also found in the high valleys of this mountain range. Abundant supplies of other nonmetallic minerals such as limestone and building clays are available in many areas.

In 1965, petroleum reserves were estimated near 1.3 billion barrels, about a 20-year supply at production levels which included substantial exports. The main producing fields are also important sources of natural gas. Colombia's large coal reserves, estimated to range from 20 to 40 billion metric tons, are widely scattered but with rather concentrated deposits in the Cauca Valley and in the east Andean range north of Bogota. Most is bituminous; coking coal is relatively limited. According to United Nations statistics, Colombia's hydroelectric capacity is less than 2 percent of its potential, estimated second only to Brazil among the Latin American countries.

### FACTORS AFFECTING DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A rising population and rapid urbanization accompanied by economic expansion, some increase in per capita gross domestic product (GDP), and diversification expanded and modified demands for agricultural products during the past three decades. These trends, encouraged by a high rate of import protection and other development policies, shifted Colombia from a rural to an urban-oriented economy. Despite growing urban demand for grains, fats and oils, and

livestock products since 1950, the rise in consumption has often been restricted by limitations imposed upon domestic production and imports.

### Population

Colombia's population, estimated at almost 22 million in 1971, is the fourth largest and one of the fastest growing in Latin America. Its people are largely descendants from the early Indian kingdoms and later settlements of Spanish and Negroes. The humid lowlands are sparsely settled and about 95 percent of the population is concentrated in the Andean highlands and in less humid areas along the Caribbean coast (table 13). General improvements in transportation, health, and educational services have been associated with a rapid movement to urban centers and a significant rise in the population growth rate during the past three decades. These changes increased the demand for agricultural and other development to provide employment and to supply the needs of a growing urban population.

Europeans, principally Spaniards who account for about 15 percent of the population, are important in urban centers and more developed rural areas. Another 70 percent of Colombian people, with mixed Spanish and Indian ancestry, make up a very large proportion of the highland and particularly the rural population. The population of the Caribbean region and the Pacific lowlands, about 10 percent of the total, are predominantly of African origin. A small Indian population is scattered in more remote areas at higher elevations in the highlands and throughout the lowland areas.

Population distribution and structure has been greatly modified in recent times by urban development and a related rise in the growth rate. An increase in the urban percentage of total population from less than 30 percent in 1938 to 53 percent in 1954 is generally attributed to extension of transportation and the desire for greater security and opportunity. Both factors encouraged emigration from previously isolated rural areas. This was also a period of progress in improving health services and nutritional levels, particularly in urban areas. These changes are generally credited for a significant reduction in mortality rates and an increase in population growth from an average 1938-51 rate of 2.3 percent to an average 3.2 percent for 1951-54 (34).

The urban shift during 1951-64 was slightly above the rate for 1938-51. During the latter period, urban population growth was near 5.4 percent, compared with 1.3 percent annually for rural areas. With minor exceptions, overall growth for principal departments (states) exceeded the national rural growth rate, suggesting a significant expansion in villages and small towns. Shifts within the highland and Caribbean region appeared most important, however, and Colombia's 18 principal cities more than doubled in size during 1951-64. Unlike many Latin American countries, which have a single dominant population center, Colombia has four metropolitan areas surrounding the four largest cities: Bogota, Medellin, Cali, and Baranquilla. During the 1951-64 period, the population of departments lying principally in the highlands declined in relative importance, indicating some shift of people to the Caribbean and other lowland areas.

Progress in education has been significant, although low education levels are still considered a serious obstacle to agricultural development and



improvement of rural incomes. Expanded programs increased the proportion of school-age children receiving instruction and contributed to improved literacy levels in rural as well as urban areas. However, according to the 1964 census, only 14 percent of the population had received more than 4 years of education. Education and literacy levels were much lower in rural areas, where nearly two-thirds of all rural schools were limited to 2 years of instruction. Public education has been supplemented by an apprenticeship program in vocational and technical training. Apprenticeship training is provided by the autonomous Government agency, National Apprenticeship Service--Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA), which is funded by a 2-percent tax on manufacturers' payrolls. In 1968, SENA offered courses in agriculture, industrial skills, and commercial subjects to 3,800 apprentices and 92,500 adults. Commercial courses are 3 years of full-time attendance. Apprenticeship courses are 3 years, alternating semiannually between school and industry. Selected conscripts in the Colombian army receive vocational training in the last few months of term of service. This is providing needed skills, particularly for industry, commerce, and related services. Recent Government policy is more favorable toward education. "The percent of the national budget for education rose from approximately 12 percent in 1967, to nearly 16 percent in 1971, with a projected rise to 25 percent by 1976. The central government has also sought to mobilize more effectively education resources, through activities such as the Regional Educational Funds, which require a 50-50 contribution from national and departmental governments." 4/

Census estimates indicate limited change in age structure during 1938-51. However, a significant increase in the proportion under 15 years of age was associated with increased population growth during 1951-64. According to United Nations estimates (FAO), expansion in labor force lagged behind population growth during the earlier period. In contrast, the economically active population increased at an annual rate exceeding 4 percent during 1951-65, significantly exceeding the 3.2 percent growth in population. The population explosion effect appeared most important in the urban areas where the active population growth was estimated near 6.7 percent, compared with a rural rate of 1.9 percent annually.

### Economic

During 1930-50, rapid expansion in minerals, manufacturing, and the service industries stimulated urban growth and higher demand for goods and services greatly increased Colombia's dependence upon imports. Growth trends weakened after 1955 as lower coffee earnings and recurring balance-of-payment deficits forced restrictions upon imports. The economy strengthened in 1968 and appears to be resuming a period of strong and stable growth. However, Colombia remains vitally dependent upon coffee and other agricultural exports to provide the foreign exchange needed for development.

### Growth Trends

Gold, tobacco, and indigo were important to early development but coffee has played the major role since about 1880. Mineral production and processing

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4/ Department of State, Agency for International Development. Colombia - Education Sector Loan IV. May 1972. (Mimeographed.)

of consumer goods were stimulated after 1930 by monetary devaluations, protective import controls, and larger public expenditures for transportation, marketing, and other supporting services. Food processing was also encouraged by World War II limitations upon import supplies, growing domestic demand, and favorable terms of trade. Foreign investment also contributed to development, particularly in the petroleum and related industries.

The strong growth trend continued through the "coffee boom" years of 1950-54. Coffee export earnings permitted large imports of capital goods for new basic industries, including steel and chemicals, which helped maintain the real economic growth rate near a yearly average of 6 percent. After 1954, a sharp decline in coffee exports placed severe pressure on foreign exchange and monetary reserves and led to adoption of an economic stabilization program in 1957. Industrial growth weakened and the annual economic growth declined to an average near 2 percent during 1955-59.

Because of a growing import demand, the early 1960's was a period of strong inflation and adjustment to recurring trade and monetary crisis. After 1966, fiscal policies and development programs improved price stability and contributed to a significant rise in foreign exchange and monetary reserves. Despite significant year-to-year fluctuations, GDP, at constant 1958 prices, rose at an annual rate of over 5 percent during 1960-70 as per capita GDP increased from \$234 to \$285 (table 14).

During 1960-70, the manufacturing industries resumed a strong growth trend, estimated to exceed 6 percent per year (table 1). Even higher growth rates were achieved by utilities, the service industries, and construction, but a low rate of investment continued to restrict expansion in mining. Growth in agricultural production averaged around 3 percent during the period despite recent improvement in coffee cultivation and a significant expansion in some other important crops.

### Structure and Characteristics

Developments of the past four decades have expanded and modified the Colombian economy. Income and urban growth have been associated with increased mineral production, domestic-oriented manufacturing, and service industries, accounting for about two-thirds of real GDP in recent years.

Agriculture's share of the growing economy has continued to decline, although it is still the most important activity. Urban demand provides strong incentives for development which are often offset by cost and other restrictions imposed by limitations of capital and labor force, difficulties of transportation, and protection of domestic industry. Changes in the economy have increased Colombia's dependence on limited and often variable export earnings to supply increased requirements for industrial and other capital goods.

Mineral development, restricted in recent years by high exploration costs and inadequate transportation, provides less than 4 percent of GDP. Petroleum and cement are important in trade and mineral products provide about 15 percent of export earnings.

Manufacturing, one of the principal growth sectors, now provides nearly 20 percent of real GDP and employs about 15 percent of the working population. Enterprises are usually small and are concentrated near the four principal population centers. About 60 percent of total output consists of consumer goods. Approximately one-half of total output is from the traditional processing of domestic raw materials, including textiles, foods, beverages, and metal products. However, industry has been diversified by development of the petroleum, chemical, electronic equipment, machinery, and vehicle assembly industries. Many new industries depend on imports of raw and semiprocessed materials. Industrial machinery and equipment make up about one-fourth of all imports.

Service industries provide about 40 percent of GDP and employ more than 31 percent of the labor force. Colombia continues a significant program to expand power, transportation, and other supporting services. Rapid growth of commerce and other services reflect the general increase in demand and diversification of economic activity.

Agriculture contributes nearly 30 percent of total GDP, more than any other economic sector, and provides a livelihood for about 45 percent of the population. In 1965, 43 percent of Colombia's 5.7 million labor force was engaged in agriculture. Production provides most of the country's supplies of foods and fibers for consumption and processing. Agricultural products usually account for 75 percent of total exports. Growth of the Colombian economy is vitally dependent upon coffee, which supplies about two-thirds of total export earnings.

Additions to gross fixed investment averaged about 20 percent of real gross domestic product in 1966-68, compared with levels of 25 percent or more in the early 1950's. Private investment, as percentage of GDP, has continued to decline because of limited availability of foreign exchange earnings and the rise in private consumption expenditures, which reduced savings to a 1966-68 average of near 14 percent. Although private capital, including depreciation, makes up about two-thirds of the total, public investment is assuming an increasing role in development. Based upon larger revenues and foreign capital, Government investments doubled from 1966 to 1968. Significant expenditures were devoted to supporting services for industry, and to improvement in education and social services. However, more than 60 percent was for transportation, power, and agricultural development, including land reform and increased production of export crops.

### Changing Demands for Agricultural Products

A number of factors are responsible for changing demand for agricultural products: Migration from rural to urban areas; increased per capita income; national and international demand for specific products; Government price-support policies for production and trade of farm products; foreign policies relative to trade; and returns per hectare of land for various crops.

Between the average periods of 1959-61 and 1967-69, quantities available for per capita consumption increased for centrifugal sugar, rice, vegetable oils, potatoes, cassava, and cocoa beans. During the same period, quantities available for per capita consumption decreased for coffee, bananas, corn, wheat, noncentrifugal sugar, beans, beef, pork, and milk. Farm prices, in real terms,



went up for corn, rice, beans, potatoes, centrifugal sugar, oilseeds, cassava, beef, pork, and milk. Prices dropped for coffee, bananas, wheat, and cocoa beans (tables 19-45).

Gross returns per hectare of land are greatest for bananas, tobacco, potatoes, plantains, coffee, and cotton (table 15). Bananas, tobacco, coffee, and cotton are export crops that depend on international price, demand, and policy. Although world prices for coffee have declined, production has shown a slight uptrend and remains the largest earner of foreign exchange. An export policy geared to the promotion of "minor exports," those other than coffee and petroleum, has been a major factor in increasing production and exports of bananas, cotton, sugar, and tobacco.

Migration from rural to urban areas helped decrease demand for and consumption of noncentrifugal sugar, cassava, beans, and corn. These products are consumed mainly in rural areas where they are produced. Urbanization and some increase in per capita income, coupled with price changes, created greater demands for centrifugal sugar, vegetable and animal oils and fats, cocoa beans, meat, and other products. However, available supplies and high prices have not always permitted demands to be satisfied. Import restrictions resulting from foreign exchange shortages and other domestic policies have sometimes restricted supplies for consumption even though demand has been evident. Conversely, production-support programs have tended to increase production and consumption of certain crops, especially rice. Strong domestic demands from the flourishing textile mills, along with good prices, have brought about good increases in cotton production.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Basic goals for Colombian agricultural policies are implied in national guidelines, established in the late 1920's, to create an integrated economy (25). Policy objectives have been to stimulate private investment through public expenditures for transportation and other supporting services, improving institutional structure, and maintaining high levels of import protection.

Despite a growing emphasis upon industrial development and economic diversification, policies and programs reflect a traditional and continuing dependence upon agricultural production and trade. This appears to be reflected in expansion and change in programs for agricultural development during 1950-69 which affect future production and trade.

### Goals and Policies

Basic goals of agricultural policy have been to maintain favorable foreign trade balances through expansion of exports and increased self-sufficiency of domestic production. A complementary policy objective, expressed in a review of current agricultural policy by an official of the Colombian Ministry of Agriculture, is to improve rural living standards by introducing modern technology to the small farmer (24). A major goal for all sectors of the economy is a higher rate of employment.



Traditionally, policy objectives have been implemented under special programs operated on a decentralized basis by numerous public and semiprivate agencies. In addition to the Ministry of Agriculture, key public agencies included the Agricultural Bank -- Caja de Credito Agrario, Industrial y Minero (Caja Agraria), established in 1931, and the National Supply Institute -- Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos (INA), formed in 1944. Broad responsibilities for policy and development were also given semiautonomous agencies, representing producers and Government, including the national federations of producers of coffee, cotton, and rice.

After 1950, problems associated with lower coffee prices and rising urban demand encouraged an expanded role of Government in planning, policymaking, and investment. Expanded land programs included the Cauca and Magdalena Valley authorities for river basin development and passage of the 1961 reform law creating the Agrarian Reform Institute -- Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria (INCORA). Powers of the National Supply Agency were broadened with increased emphasis given to price support and related activities. Exchange devaluations and reforms were supplemented by other special programs to expand and diversify exports. In an important 1968 reform, the Ministry of Agriculture was reorganized and given responsibility for all policies and programs related to agricultural development (fig. 4).

### Programs and Institutions

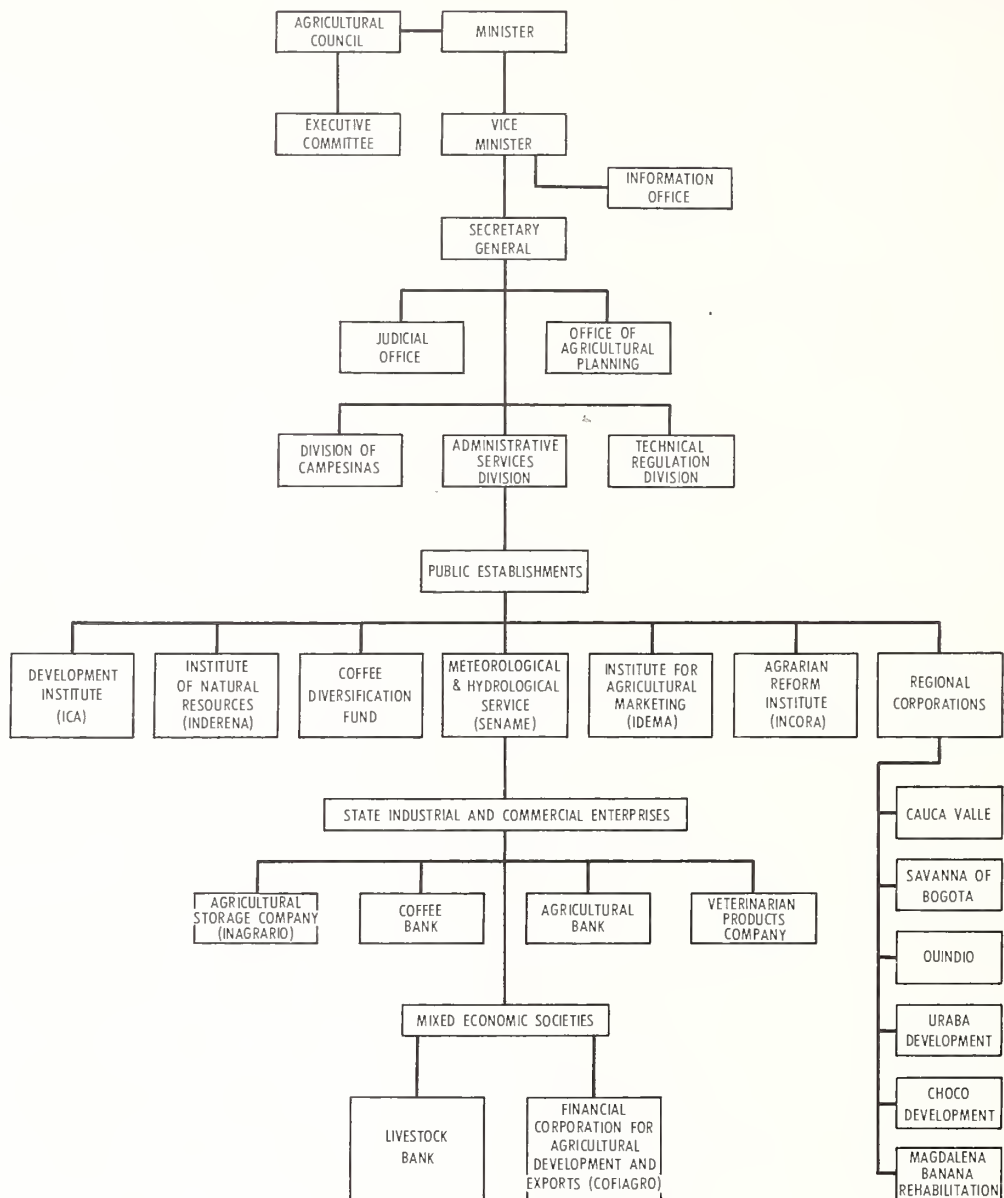
Direct funds for operation of agricultural programs have increased, ranging from 6 to 9 percent of the national budget in recent years, according to official estimates. Changes in the structure of programs appear limited as yet, despite centralization of planning and policymaking. During the past, implementation of policies was often influenced by overlapping and sometimes conflicting operations of many agencies. With the reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture specific functions and responsibilities were given each agency, thereby tending to eliminate conflicts and duplications.

### Land Development and Reform

Since 1950, improvements in transportation and special programs for reclamation and settlement have encouraged expansion of agriculture into new areas. A 1957 law established the National Geographic Institute, "Agustin Codazzi" -- Instituto Geografico Agustin Codazzi (IGAC), a semiautonomous agency for surveying and mapping, which improved knowledge of soils and provided a better basis for land evaluation and title. A series of reform laws defining rights of land ownership and tenancy arrangements were combined into a comprehensive land reform law in 1961.

INCORA, as the principal agency for administering the nation's land development program, had responsibility for issuance of land titles, settlement of public lands, and the acquisition and resettlement of idle private holdings (19). By mid-1969, INCORA had granted 81,300 land titles involving 2.6 million hectares of land. During 1962-67, the agency estimated that about one-fifth of its expenditures were devoted to irrigation and land reclamation and one-third to supervised credit and technical services in support of settlement projects.

# MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE - 1970



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8933-72 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 4

## Research and Technical Services

Agricultural research was strengthened by development of the Institute of Colombia Crops and Livestock -- Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA), a semi-autonomous agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation. Training programs, supported by the Foundation, developed strong competency in plant and animal sciences. ICA has 11 experiment stations, including five in the Andean highlands, five in the Caribbean lowlands, and one in the eastern lowlands. It has responsibility for all agricultural research except for coffee and cotton which is carried out by the Coffee Federation -- Federacion Nacional de Cafeteros and Cotton Development Institute -- Instituto de Fomento Algodonero (IFA).

Technical services for farmers are still provided largely through programs of the Agricultural Bank, other public development agencies (Agrarian Institute and land authorities), federations of producers (coffee, cotton, rice, barley, livestock), and numerous private organizations. A national extension service was established through cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development in 1958. Some other departments have also established similar programs.

According to a 1962 review by the Interamerican Committee for Agricultural Development -- Comit  Interamericano de Desarrollo Agr cola (CIDA), most farmers had little contact with the national extension service, partly because of financial and personnel limitations (21). A lack of balance between research and extension services may continue. A lack of coordination between numerous programs of other groups overemphasized the tendency to specialization.

## Agricultural Credit

The Agricultural Bank is the principal Government source of farm credit, accounting for about 36 percent of outstanding loans for agriculture in 1966. A large proportion of loans were for short and intermediate terms for financing of crops and livestock for small- and medium-sized producers. As part of its program, the bank imports agricultural machinery for resale and distributes improved seeds to producers. Since its 600 branches cover the important agricultural areas, the bank was very important in land development and settlement programs prior to 1961, when this activity was transferred to INCORA.

Commercial and special public development banks, including coffee and livestock, accounted for about 35 percent of outstanding agricultural loans in 1966. The coffee, cotton, and other producer federations are important sources of commodity credit. Of total agricultural loans outstanding, livestock loans were estimated at 49 percent and cotton 20 percent.

Limitations on credit are cited as an important restriction on development by CIDA. Efforts to expand credit include a requirement that commercial banks use a minimum of 15 percent of their demand and time deposits for agricultural loans. The supervised agricultural credit program, initiated by the Agrarian Institute in 1963, helped small farms develop to a level at which they would have access to other credit sources. This and other programs, including livestock development, have benefited from loans by the Interamerican and World Banks.

## Marketing and Food Supply

Colombia has traditionally supported the development of marketing services through monopolistic and semiofficial organizations for important commodities. The most important is the Coffee Federation, established in 1927, which purchases, grades, processes, and exports all coffee. The National Cotton Institute, formed in 1948, and later the National Federation of Cotton Producers were given broad responsibilities for marketing and ginning. Other important organizations include the Rice Federation and the Tobacco Institute.

The need to expand food supply led to the establishment of a National Supply Institute (INA) in 1944. Responsibilities of the Institute included: price support, storage, and marketing and distribution of basic food commodities control over foreign trade in food products, including imports, to maintain adequate supply.

The supply agency was recently reorganized as the Institute for Developing and Maintaining Food Supply -- Instituto de Mercadeo Agrícola (IDEMA), under the Ministry of Agriculture. Its responsibilities were broadened, with greater emphasis given to development and assistance to farmers. It has responsibilities for pricing and marketing of agricultural products. The agency's principal activities center around an agricultural price support program, which includes the purchase and sale of storable commodities and aims at expanding exports of such products as corn, rice, cotton, and beef, and increasing self-sufficiency in domestic production of cocoa beans, edible oils, barley, and other grains.

## Foreign Trade

Agricultural trade is influenced by a generally strict licensing system, differential buying and selling rates for foreign exchange, variable taxes on exports, and high import duties. Coffee exports are promoted under the International Coffee Agreement and special sales agreements with other countries and other agricultural commodities have been given special preference, particularly since 1967, under the export diversification program. Special concessions on duties and restrictions have been granted to other members of the Latin American Free Trade Association -- Asociacion Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (LAFTA) since 1961. Since Colombia became a member in 1969, members of the Andean Group have also received such concessions. However, their potential effect on U.S. exports has been reduced for many commodities through purchases of Government agencies that are free of restrictions.

Since the 1966 exchange reforms, the official central bank buying rate for coffee export earnings has been maintained at 80 percent of rate applicable to other exports, which have been slightly less than free market rates of exchange. High taxes on coffee exports include a commodity retention tax for operation of the Coffee Federation and a levy on foreign currency value for general revenue. In contrast exporters of some other commodities (including cotton, rice, corn, and beans) are issued certificates, in pesos, equivalent to 15 percent of foreign currency surrendered, which can be applied against tax liabilities the following year.



Agricultural exports, particularly coffee, have been encouraged since the early 1960's, by special sales agreements to exchange Colombian commodities for those of other countries. A special fund was established in 1967 to finance and promote expansion and diversification of exports. A 1967 foreign exchange and trade statute also provided for a 1½-percent surcharge on the value of imports to be used for that purpose.

Colombia has traditionally maintained high duties or embargoes on imports of commodities competitive with domestic production. Other restrictions imposed because of inflation and the need to conserve foreign exchange are often more important. Most commercial agricultural imports require a license and some are prohibited except for emergency purchases by IDEMA. Licensed imports, including wheat and fats and oils, require prior deposits ranging upward to 130 percent of c.i.f. value for some commodities.

Since 1960, Colombia has given concessions to other members of LAFTA for over 200 agricultural commodities and processed products. Concessions include significant reductions in duties, waiver of prior deposit requirements, and some preferences in licensing. U.S. agricultural exports are affected, particularly by increased competitive advantage given to Argentina for wheat and tallow.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURE

Colombian agriculture has developed a strong dualism. Difficulties due to topography, transportation, limited capital, and a large labor supply have helped maintain a structure of agriculture predominated by small and large farm operations. Traditionally, use of limited capital and technical resources emphasized commercial development of coffee. However, since World War II land use has been modified by commercial development and modernization of other export and domestic crops. Still, much of Colombia's farm output is produced by traditional methods, using large amounts of hand labor. Low productivity tends to offset policy, price, and other incentives for production of many basic food crops and some livestock products.

### Land Use and Farm Organization

From 1951 to 1960, the number of small farms and the area in large landholdings rose sharply as the agricultural area in Colombia's 16 departments increased from 22.7 to 27.3 million hectares (table 16). Expansion continued at a slower rate as the farm area rose to 29.1 million hectares in 1965, or to about 55 percent of total land in the departments (table 17).

Improvement in transportation and land development programs was important to expansion of crop and livestock production into new lands, particularly in the Magdalena river basin bordering the northern highlands and the Caribbean coast. A trend to more intensive land use was suggested by 1960-65 shifts from pasture to crops in densely populated areas of the Andean highlands department, which includes more than three-fourths of the cultivated area. However, pastures remain dominant in total land use, accounting for 57 percent of farmland in the 16 departments. Large tracts of better lands in the highland valleys

and along the Caribbean coast were granted to settlers during the Spanish colonial period. Following independence in the 19th century, pressure for land encouraged rapid colonization of less desirable highland areas, including unused land in original grants, by small land holders. In recent years, particularly after 1940, population growth and improvements in transportation encouraged migration from the rural highlands to cities and bordering areas. Consolidation of small holdings and the purchase and rental of idle land from larger units increased the number of medium-size farms that are important in more intensive crop and livestock operations.

However, the importance of small and large farms continues. About three-fourths of the 1.2 million farms included in the 1960 census were less than 10 hectares (table 16). Units of 1,000 hectares and over, typical of extensive grazing enterprises, accounted for 30 percent and those of 100 hectares or more for two-thirds of the area in farms.

About 75 percent of Colombia's farmland included in the census was operated by owners, 9 percent by renters, and another 14 percent by "colonos" who occupy public or private lands without title. Owner-operations include many small family farms, but managed operations, typical particularly of large units, are most important. Sharecropping is important in small-farm production of coffee and other labor-intensive crops in developed areas. Fixed annual rentals are common in grains, cotton, and other commercial field crops produced on better lands. Despite some improvement in Colombia's title procedures, "colonos" continue as a significant group, principally on small subsistence farms.

Because of land ownership and tenure system, small farm operations are devoted principally to crop production. Farm units above 10 hectares usually include more livestock in their operation, but medium-sized farms tend to specialize in crops or in more intensive livestock enterprises near urban centers. In addition to extensive livestock enterprises, large farms have developed modern and specialized commercial operations involving bananas, sugarcane, and cotton.

### Production Practices

Improved production practices are reflected in the rise in crop productivity, estimated to exceed 1 percent annually during 1950-69. Particularly important were increased mechanization, expansion in irrigation, increased use of fertilizers, improved seeds and livestock, and other capital inputs. Improvements in practices appear to be related to commercial development stimulated by higher prices, expansion in credit, and other support programs.

However, much of Colombia's farm output is still labor intensive, using traditional hand methods for cultivation and other operations. Many basic food crops are still produced on a small scale by traditional methods, regardless of farm size. Yield variation by farm size was also limited for coffee, a labor-intensive commercial crop where improved practices are common. The two factors were directly related for other crops produced for sale including cotton, sugarcane, wheat, barley, rice, and potatoes. To varying degrees, traditional and small-scale production of these crops and some livestock products has been supplemented by expanded output of larger farm units using improved practices.

Substitution of mechanical for hand and animal power became significant during 1945-55 as high coffee prices encouraged liberalization of tractor and machinery imports.<sup>5/</sup> The 1960 census estimated 15,361 tractors on farms, approximating one for each 226 hectares of cropland. About 6 percent of Colombia's 1.2 million farms reported some use of mechanical power in their operations, compared with 29 percent mainly dependent on animals and 65 percent completely on hand methods.<sup>6/</sup> About two-thirds of farm tractors were in departments which included areas of the Bogota plain and the Upper Cauca and Magdalena River Valleys.<sup>7/</sup> Custom services were very important in use of tractors and other power machinery on small- and medium-sized operations. According to 1966 estimates, mechanized area in percentage of total area included: cotton, (86); soybeans, (83); cane for centrifugal sugar, (80); sesame seed, (45); rice, (34); wheat, (33); corn and beans, (13).

Mechanization of other farm operations has been less important than for land preparation and cultivation. Use of planters and other mechanical equipment has been influenced by expansion in tractors and commercial field crops. Self-propelled and pull harvesters are also used in larger rice and small-grain operations on the Bogota plain and in other highland areas.<sup>8/</sup> A significant shift from animal to mechanical power in cane grinding reflects the rapid growth in commercial sugar output.

The heavy hoe is the principal tool used on the small subsistence units (up to 3 hectares), which accounted for more than 40 percent of farms and 12 percent of cropland in 1960. Oxen and plow are used especially on small- and medium-sized farms producing food and many other commercial crops, including coffee, bananas, and tobacco. Other farm operations, including planting, weed control, and harvesting are usually by hand methods, utilizing family or migrant labor.

In 1960, irrigation was available on 226,000 hectares, or about 6 percent of total cropland. More than one-half was on holdings of 200 hectares or more, concentrated largely in the highland valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena Rivers. Ditch irrigation is used, to some extent, for improved pastures in those areas but is most important for sugarcane, cotton, rice, and fruits and vegetables. Sprinkler irrigation is also important in many areas, including the northern tobacco zone. Colombia has expanded irrigation facilities in conjunction with power, flood control, and reclamation projects developed by river basin authorities (Cauca, Magdalena, and Sinu). Additional projects, planned and in progress, indicate further development in other areas of the highland and Caribbean regions.

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<sup>5/</sup> U.S. Agency for International Development. 1966. Rural Development Staff. Agricultural Development in Colombia. Sector Analysis and Program Recommendation. Bogota.

<sup>6/</sup> Includes specialized grazing operations where mechanization is limited.

<sup>7/</sup> Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Tolima, and Valle de Cauca. Total cropland for these departments averaged 126 hectares per tractor.

<sup>8/</sup> In 1960, nearly 80 percent of 3,462 self-propelled harvesters were in the departments of Antioquia, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Narino, Norte de Santander, and Santander.



Prior to 1950, fertilizer use was very limited and mainly comprised of organic materials such as manures and coffee pulp, which are low in plant nutrients. Use of chemical fertilizer increased rapidly during the early 1950's as imports were expanded, and again in the 1960's as the domestic fertilizer industry developed. Although growth was irregular, data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) indicate nutrient equivalent (N-P-K) of consumption increased from 8,000 tons in 1949/50 to 157,000 tons in 1969/70 (table 18). In 1965, consumption of total plant nutrients of fertilizer averaged near 30 kilograms per hectare of estimated cropland. Data from some sources indicate fertilizer consumption may be considerably less than that shown by FAO.

Price and food expansion programs encouraged heavy use of fertilizers for potatoes which accounted for nearly one-third of total application in 1967, and for rice which consumed 15 percent. Almost all of the land cultivated for potatoes is fertilized. The proportion of cultivated land fertilized drops sharply for most other important commercial field crops, particularly where small farms are important, ranging from about 17 percent for sugarcane, sesame seed, and soybeans, to near 30 percent for bananas, cotton, tobacco, and rice. Only 12 percent of the coffee area used chemical fertilizers in 1967. The proportion for the basic small-farm food crops (corn, cassava, plantains, etc.) was less than 5 percent.

Other chemicals became significant in Colombia at an earlier stage than fertilizers for insect and disease control of some important commercial crops. However, they are currently more restricted in use in terms of both commodities and scope of farm operation. Cotton and rice, two crops grown at lower elevations, used four-fifths of the insecticides consumed during 1967, with some use in grains, potatoes, and other crops. Insect control is estimated to account for one-third of total production costs for cotton. Fungicides are largely concentrated on bananas for export and on potatoes, with some use on other commercial vegetables, particularly tomatoes. Herbicides are less important in total and more widely spread among crops; but about one-half the total is used for rice and sugarcane. Improved seeds and plant materials were used on about one-third of the total land in crops during 1967. Programs of the producer federations have been important for coffee, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, and sorghum grains, which are all improved varieties. Since 1950, research by ICA helped develop domestic varieties of other crops. Production, multiplication, and distribution of improved seeds were initiated in 1953 by the National Agricultural Bank and have been continued by other public and private agencies. Increased use of improved varieties was most significant for (use in percentage of area): barley, (72); irrigated rice, (55); wheat, (45): cocoa beans, (29); and corn, (23).

### Transportation

Transportation has made rapid advances in Colombia during the past 25 years and together with communications accounted for over 40 percent of total public investment expenditures in the late 1950's (11). Traditional rail and water systems were improved and complemented by expansion of highway and air service to provide commercial transport between important economic centers. Expansion appeared a significant factor in development of commercial agriculture and

related marketing and processing activities, including some new areas. Owing to difficult terrain, however, transportation is still inadequate and costly. Rural access roads are limited and markets for a large proportion of Colombian farms depend upon animal transport.

Railroads were first built to complement waterways, particularly of the Magdalena River system, in providing interior cities access to ports on the Pacific (Buenaventura) and the Caribbean (Santa Marta). They were operated as separate regional lines until incorporated into the Colombian National Railways in 1954. A main line along the Lower Magdalena Valley to Santa Marta, completed in 1961, connected the eastern and western systems and eliminated the need for water transshipments from the interior to Caribbean ports. The integrated system of about 2,200 miles now provides service to principal cities in the highland region. Because of accessibility to ports, railways are most important in percentage of total ton-miles for coffee, wheat, and sugar, and are significant in movement of barley, cotton, and cattle.

The Magdalena River still provides a complement to rail and highway for transportation between the Caribbean coast and the interior. The river is navigable during most seasons from its mouth near Barranquilla on the Caribbean southward about 580 miles. Much of the traffic is petroleum and its general importance for other cargo has declined with the expansion of railroads and highways.

About 60 percent of commercial freight moves by highways in Colombia. In 1968, the Ministry of Public Works reported 11,000 miles of national highways, 10,000 miles of departmental (state) roads, and 2,500 miles of local roads linking outlying communities and rural areas. About 20 percent of the national system is paved including truck routes through the Upper Cauca Valley (section of the Pan American Highway); connecting roads through the Upper Magdalena Valley to Bogota; a net covering the high plains extending north-south through Bogota; and a local system connecting main cities along the Caribbean coast. Improved national highways are supplemented by a rather extensive system of secondary national and departmental roads, principally gravel, extending to outlying communities.

Colombia's difficult terrain and deficiencies in transport encouraged early development of air service for cargo as well as passengers. It often provided the only means of transportation to many areas, including the Caribbean region. Cargo services have declined in importance with improvements in surface transportation but remain significant for perishables and other high-valued agricultural products.

Despite expansion and improvement, transportation is inadequate and contributes to high marketing costs for many agricultural products. About three-fourths of the roads, considered typical of many rural areas, are limited for use during rainy seasons. Access roads to more remote farm areas remain very limited in number and are often restricted to animal transport. Most of Colombia's 1.7 million horses, mules, and donkeys are used for transport rather than draft purposes. In addition to limiting access to markets, cost of animal transport per ton-mile is at least three times more than by motor vehicle (11).

## Marketing

Agricultural commodities in Colombia vary rather widely in market organization and services available to producers. They are well organized and developed for specialized, commercial crops like coffee, cotton, centrifugal sugar, and export bananas. Government price-support and other programs have encouraged some improvement but services are less developed for grains, oilseeds, and other commercial crops and livestock products that are more extensive in area. Markets and prices are limited for producers of many basic food crops and livestock products because of difficulties of transportation and limitations in storage, marketing, and processing facilities.

The semiofficial National Coffee Federation buys, processes, stores, and sells as a monopoly in marketing coffee. It establishes standards and grades; maintains buying, storage, processing facilities in or near producing zones; and manages export and domestic sales. Similar services are provided to cotton producers by the National Federation of Cotton Growers in cooperation with the domestic cotton industry and the National Marketing Agency (IDEMA). The Colombia Tobacco Company provides a wide range of market services to producers. Marketing is part of a highly integrated commercial production for centrifugal sugar and export bananas.

Marketing services for small cereals and oilseeds have been strengthened, to some extent, through price-support operations of the National Marketing Agency, improvements in transportation, and related development of processing. Private and public storage facilities have been inadequate in quantity and quality, contributing to waste, high marketing margins, and reduced effectiveness of the price stabilization program. Most storage and processing facilities are located in or near the large cities at considerable distance from producing areas (35). A large portion of the high costs of marketing is borne by producers.

Limitations of transportation and marketing are most serious for many basic crops which are widely grown, require little commercial processing, and provide a cheap source of food for large segments of the population. Corn, cassava, and plantains are the most important small-farm crops. Pulses and many fruits and vegetables -- sometimes produced on a commercial basis for processing -- are also in this category. Noncentrifugal sugar or "panela" is widely produced for national consumption only.

To a large extent, these crops and some livestock and poultry are consumed on farms but some surplus production often moves from small farms to local and some city markets. Direct producer-consumer trade through these markets is predominant, although some products are moved by itinerant merchants from these markets to specialty stores in larger cities. Grades and standards have not been developed. Colombia has no organized food wholesale organization and most canned and processed products move from producers directly to retail outlets. Price and food stabilization programs of the National Agricultural Agency have generally been restricted to staple commodities, particularly corn and pulses.

According to a United Nations study, deficiencies in marketing are also a factor limiting meat production in Colombia (26). Losses in weight are often substantial because of the relatively long distance of travel and time involved



in getting cattle from producing areas to local weekly cattle fairs which provide most livestock for domestic slaughter. In addition, there is practically no grading of meat or storage facilities, and the processing operation is generally inadequate. Marketing of milk and milk products is relatively efficient partially because of a higher degree of concentration near large urban centers and the development of processing industries in or near important producing areas.

## EXPORT CROPS

Colombia's five traditional export crops -- coffee, cotton, bananas, sugar, and tobacco -- account for 70-80 percent of total exports (table 6); provide 8 or 9 percent of GNP; employ an estimated 40 percent of the rural labor force; account for around 42 percent of land in major crops; and provide a good share of the domestic need for food and agricultural raw materials.

### Coffee

Colombia is the world's second largest producer and exporter of coffee. It is the world's largest grower of mild arabic coffee. Coffee is the most important commercial crop grown in Colombia, accounting for more than 20 percent of the value of agricultural production and more than one-half of the value of export earnings (table 6). It is second only to corn in the use of cropland. Coffee is predominantly a small farm crop providing essentially all the cash income the small farmer receives; it employs about one-third of the active rural labor force.

Favorable world prices encouraged a continued rise in coffee plantings following World War II. Expansion into new areas was supplemented by some improvement in yields, and production attained higher levels in the late 1950's (table 19). Lower world prices and export restrictions imposed by the International Coffee Agreement during the 1960's resulted in some shift of marginal coffee lands to other crops. Production appears to have stabilized as continued improvements in yields have largely offset reduction in area.

Coffee is mainly grown on interior mountain slopes at medium elevations (2,950-6,000 feet) throughout the highland region.

About two-thirds of the plantings are on volcanic soils in traditional growing areas bordering the upper Magdalena and Cauca River Valleys in Caldas, Tolima, Antioquia, and Valle de Cauca. Newer areas have developed in the bordering eastern highlands and in the Caribbean region where plantings were expanded in the 1950's and early 1960's.

According to an FAO study published in 1958, almost 79 percent of the coffee farms -- 56 percent of the adult plantations area -- were cultivated by their owners; 14 percent were worked by sharecroppers; 6 percent were managed by agents; and 2 percent were worked by hired labor.

Coffee farms are small; almost one-fourth are less than 6 hectares while only 2 percent are over 100 hectares (table 20).

Coffee has traditionally been shade grown with such basic food crops as bananas, plantains, yuca, and corn used to shade young trees. However, this practice is changing rapidly and new plantings are generally not shaded.

Commercial fertilizer is used on only about 10 percent of the farms, but some growers plow under the coffee berry pulp and weeds for green manure.

The growing of coffee on steep slopes, oversupply of labor, and limited capital have resulted in hand cultivation and harvesting of coffee, especially on small- and medium-sized farms. Most small farms have pulpers and washers to remove the coffee beans from the cherries, but only the larger plantations have the necessary equipment to remove the parchment hull. Most of the coffee is sold before the removal of the hull and sent to the large mills or factories, where it is hulled, washed, dried, polished, and graded.

The National Federation of Coffee Growers has broad responsibilities for implementing national coffee policy. It is responsible for developing research and providing credit and technical assistance to producers. It establishes grades and inspection service, maintains coffee supplies, is the principal marketing agency, and controls exports. Since 1948, coffee prices have been supported by the Federation which buys coffee from producers at prices fixed in advance. The Federation buys about 75 percent of all coffee produced. Operations of the Federation are financed principally through coffee retentions from exporters.

Since 1963, exports to the United States and other members of the International Coffee Agreement have been limited by quotas set by the Coffee Agreement. Colombia's quota under the agreement increased from 354,000 metric tons for 1967/68 to 474,000 tons for 1971/72. Under the program to expand export earnings, Colombia has increased sales to Communist and other nonquota countries under special agreements that tie coffee exports to imports (fig. 5).

Colombia's major markets for coffee are the United States, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium-Luxembourg (table 6). During 1955-59, the United States took 80 percent of the coffee; during 1960-64, the share was 66 percent; but by 1970 the U.S. share had dropped to 45 percent. During the same period, exports to West Germany increased by almost 100 percent.

### Bananas

Bananas are a traditional commercial crop with production originating in the Caribbean coastal region. Since 1955, bananas usually have ranked second to coffee as an agricultural export (table 6). Approximately 40 percent of the crop is consumed domestically.

Between 1950 and 1970, Colombia's banana production increased 100 percent (table 21) because of good returns per hectare, a ready export market, and domestic demand. Gross returns per hectare are greater for bananas than for any other crop (table 15).

# COLOMBIA COFFEE PRODUCTION AND TRADE:

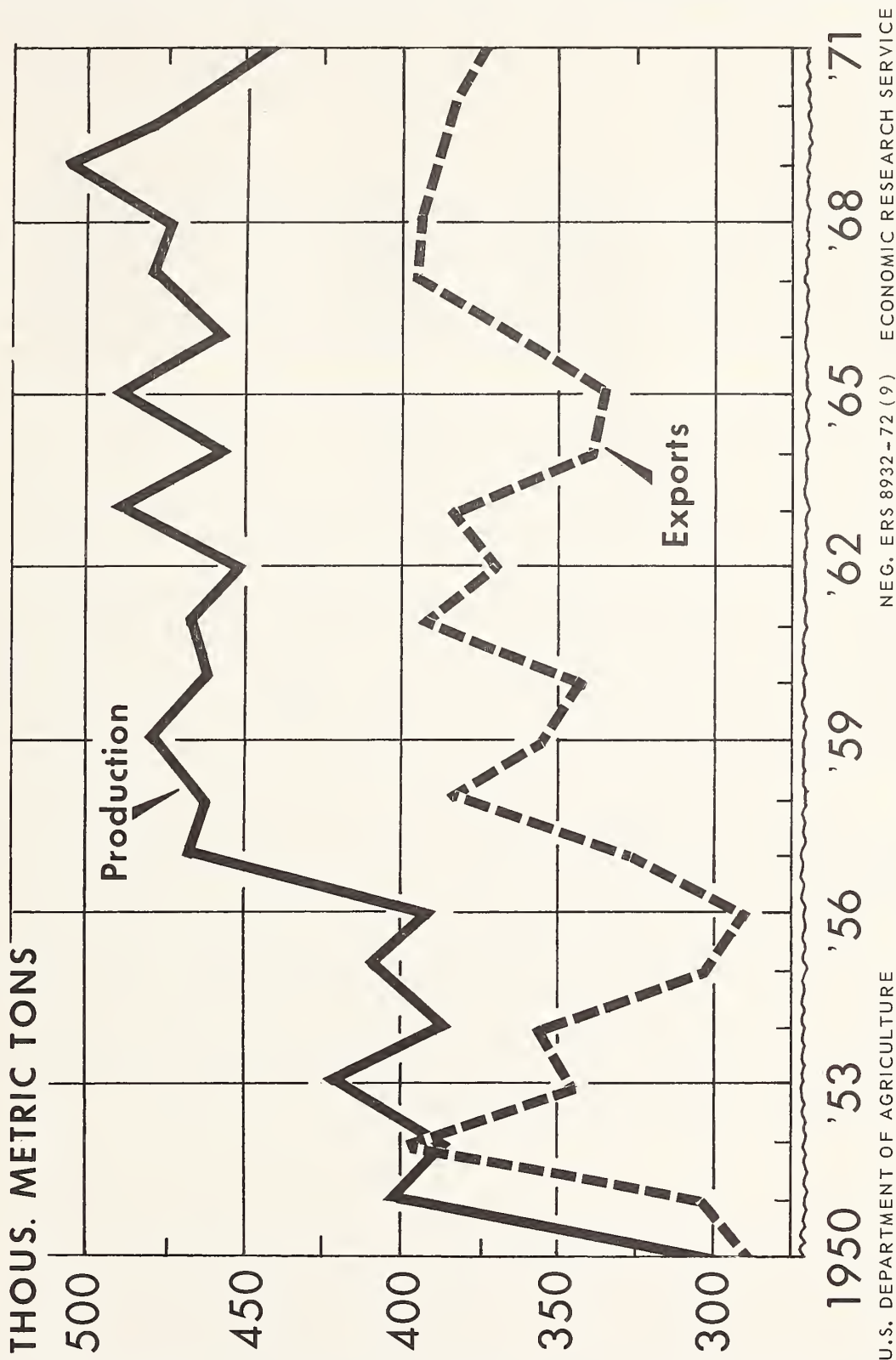


Figure 5



Bananas are widely grown in the interior valleys, coastal lowlands, and eastern plains. Until recently, bananas for export were grown almost exclusively on United Fruit Company plantations near Santa Marta, but the center of production for exports has now shifted to the Uraba district south of Turbo in Antioquia where irrigation is unnecessary and the threats of disease and blowdowns are reduced.

Although the United Fruit Company has been the chief force behind the development of the Uraba banana industry, it does not own the land except for small amounts required for housing, roads, receiving stations, and canals to transport bananas. Privately owned farms produce all the bananas exported. The company assisted in establishing the new enterprise by arranging for a loan to be made available to producers and by signing a 5-year contract with farmers to sell all of their export quality production at a guaranteed price.

Production for export is highly specialized whereas much of the production for local consumption comes from small plots on farms throughout the warm climate areas in various parts of the country.

Table 21 indicates that annual per capita availability of bananas for consumption is around 22 kilograms, although consumption is unevenly distributed.

The first shipments of bananas were made from Santa Marta in 1891, and in 1906, 41,000 tons were shipped. Exports reached a peak of 238,000 tons in 1926 and fell off gradually until about 1941, when owing to a shortage of shipping facilities and continued ravages of Sigatoka (which first appeared in Colombia in 1937), exports virtually ceased during the rest of the 1940's. Shipments began to pick up again during the 1950's and by 1968 had reached 402,000 tons.

Bananas are usually the second most important agricultural export, accounting for 4 to 5 percent of total exports, or 5 to 6 percent of agricultural exports. The Netherlands and West Germany are the leading banana markets (table 6).

Recent policy to emphasize products other than coffee and petroleum for export has already resulted in greater banana shipments. Since Colombia's banana export producing area is located near the north coast and shipments leave ports on the Caribbean coast, shipments to the European and U.S. markets are competitive pricewise with Central American exports. Colombia has a price advantage over Ecuador, the largest South American competitor, which has the added expense of the Panama Canal passage cost.

### Cotton

Cotton is the third leading agricultural export crop with shipments in 1969 amounting to more than 60,000 tons or \$32.6 million. During the same period, 73,000 tons of domestically produced cotton were consumed by the textile industry. The value of cotton production now accounts for about 6 percent of total agricultural output, compared with 3 percent 10 years ago. The cotton textile industry is one of the most important manufacturing industries in Colombia. Textile (including woollens and synthetics) and garment industries account for one out of every three persons employed in manufacturing in Colombia (22).

A report on the cotton industry in Colombia says, "Colombia has been in the cotton business to one extent or another for many decades. In fact, it was a cotton producer and exporter in colonial times. Its textile industry dates from the early part of this century." (22).

Since 1960, increases in cotton area, production, and yields have been erratic (table 22). The area devoted to cotton has fluctuated mainly as a result of changes in the support prices, late announcement of support prices, and the accessibility of credit. Incentives were offered in the early 1960's to increase production to meet domestic needs; incentives are now offered to produce for export as well. Yields are considerably better now than during the 1950's, but adverse weather and insect damage sometimes decrease output per hectare. Higher cotton yields since 1966 are due to the use of improved varieties, generally good growing weather, more technical assistance, and better pest control.

The cotton areas fall into two distinct production zones with respect to dates of planting and harvesting: the Coastal-Meta Zone and the Interior Zone. The Coastal-Meta Zone includes, in order of decreasing acreage, the departments of Cesar, Cordoba, Magdalena, Guajira, Sucre, Meta, Atlantico, and Bolivar. Cotton is normally planted in this zone in July and August and harvested in December and January. The Interior Zone is composed of the departments of Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Cundinamarca, Caldas, and Huila. In this zone, cotton is planted in February and March and harvested in July and August. The oldest cotton-producing area was Santander; production spread from there to the north coast.

The Coastal-Meta Zone is the larger producing zone, accounting for nearly two-thirds of total production. The department of Cesar (until 1967 it was a part of the department of Magdalena) is the largest producing department in the Coastal-Meta Zone. In the Interior Zone, Tolima is the leading producer. In the Cauca Valley, cotton competes with sugarcane, corn, grain sorghum, and black beans. In southern Tolima, rice competes strongly with cotton. Recently, cotton has been competing with soybeans, sesame, corn, black beans, and grain sorghum. In the coastal area, cotton's most direct competition is from cattle (23). Problems such as lack of seasonal rains, floods, insect damage, and competition from other crops, cause production to shift from one area to another.

Cotton is grown on many small independent farm units as well as on large plantations (table 23). During 1967, 72 percent of the cotton producers operated farms of 20 hectares or less and produced about 16 percent of the total production. At the other end of the scale, a little over 5 percent of the producers had operations of over 100 hectares and produced around 40 percent of the total output. Almost one-half of the cotton growers were renters. Cash rental arrangements were most common.

Almost all Colombia's cotton is produced by modern methods. Land preparation and cultivation are usually done by tractor-drawn machinery; however, harvesting is done by hand. Recently, there has been a shortage of local labor for handpicking, particularly in the northern zone. Fertilizers are often used and chemical pesticides are universally applied. The most common method of applying pesticide is aerial fumigation.

The more progressive commercial farmers in each producing zone now use both fertilizer and preemergence herbicides on an increasing proportion of their crops. However, fertilizer and herbicide use is somewhat more common in the Interior than in the Coastal Zone (23).

Four cotton federations buy virtually the entire seed cotton crop from their farmer affiliates. The Cotton Federation -- Federacion Nacional de Algodon, the largest association -- in recent years bought approximately two-thirds of the crop. At the time of delivery, the federation pays the farmer an advance payment (after deducting for credit extended, fertilizer, spraying, etc.) for his crop. The federation has the cotton ginned at one of the facilities owned by IDEMA. After ginning, the federation sells the cotton to DIAGONAL (the domestic textile manufacturers' buying agency) or it exports the surplus. Once the federation's margin for the marketing year is determined, the balance is distributed among affiliated growers. The federation retains a small amount of each grower's profits to apply toward the purchase of fertilizer or pesticides for the next crop year.

Cotton gins are concentrated in the cotton-producing areas of the Upper Magdalena River Valley and in the coastal departments. In 1970-71, there were 69 gins of various size in operation, and 4 others were under construction. Practically all gins are owned and operated by IDEMA. Colombia's cotton gins are perhaps the best in all Latin America.

During 1950-59, Colombia was a net importer of cotton; since then, with the exception of 1965, it has been a net exporter. During 1955-59, imports of cotton averaged over \$9 million annually; by 1960, Colombia had become an exporter of cotton and shipments averaged about \$11 million for 1960-64; exports dropped during 1965 and 1966 but recovered in 1967 and reached \$32.6 million during 1969. The principal purchasers of Colombian cotton are West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands (table 6). East Germany and Spain are new customers.

The shortrun outlook for increasing cotton production and for domestic use and exports looks very good. Competition for Colombia's cotton industry in the longer run will probably be from synthetics which could affect both the domestic and export markets. Relative prices between the two will be a big factor. Colombia has an abundance of potentially good cotton land that has not yet been planted to crops. Government policy in Colombia supports expansion of cotton production. The land resources and know-how exist to materially expand cotton production if market conditions appear sufficiently favorable to merit the commitment of additional resources.

### Sugarcane and Sugar

Sugar is presently Colombia's fourth largest agricultural export item, valued at near \$15 million yearly; it is an important staple food, accounting for almost one-fourth of caloric consumption; and plantings to sugarcane occupy about 10 percent of the nation's cropland.

Sugarcane is cultivated for the commercial production of refined sugar and noncentrifugal sugar (panela), a brown sugar consumed domestically. Since 1950,



area devoted to sugarcane has increased about 23 percent while production increased 50 percent (table 24). Yield increases occurred mainly in the commercial producing areas. In areas where sugarcane is produced for noncentrifugal sugar, yields and sugar content have changed little during the past decades. But, in the Cauca Valley, where sugarcane is produced for centrifugal sugar, yields of cane per hectare have nearly doubled and sugar content has also increased. Until the mid-1960's, about two-thirds of the area in sugarcane was devoted to the production of cane for panela. Today, however, less area is used for sugarcane for panela.

Sugarcane is grown in all moderate and hot climatic areas of Colombia. Cane for panela is produced mostly on small holdings in the mountain regions up to about 5,000 feet in elevation, by the use of hand tools. Cane for centrifugal sugar is produced on larger holdings, by modern agricultural technology. Most of the cane for centrifugal sugar is produced in the Cauca Valley, where growing conditions are very favorable. The Cauca Valley is located so near the equator that it has practically no seasonal changes and enjoys a well proportioned rainfall during the year. Irrigation is used where needed. It usually rains at night, rarely interfering with the cutting of the cane or other field operations. At an elevation of about 3,000 feet, the warm sunny days and generally cool nights permit year-round harvesting and grinding of sugar.

Food balances prepared by ERS covering the 1964-66 period indicate that total consumption of sugar accounted for about one-fourth of the food consumption or about 562 calories daily (12). Consumption of panela is greater than that of refined sugar. Colombia is one of the largest sugar consuming countries in the world.

Colombia first exported sugarcane in the late 19th century. Historically, Colombia's net trade in sugar has shifted from imports to exports several times, but from 1920 until 1960, with the exception of a few years, the country was a net importer of sugar. Sugar has become an important export commodity accounting for a good share of Colombia's foreign exchange earnings. After the United States broke relations with Cuba, its main sugar supplier, Colombia launched a program to increase sugar production with an eye to the U.S. market. Each year, it seeks larger quotas. During 1968 and 1969, sugar exports reached \$14.9 and \$14.7 million, respectively, compared with the \$4.2 million annual average in 1960-64 (table 6). The United States is its principal market, but the sugar is not all sold under quota at the quota price.

The prospects for increased sugar production to meet domestic needs with a surplus for exports look bright. The area planted to sugarcane for the production of centrifugal sugar is being expanded; new, improved, higher yielding and higher sugar content sugarcane varieties from Puerto Rico have been introduced and their use is becoming widespread; better cultural methods are being used; and new modern sugar mills, which give a better milling rate, have recently been built. Colombia consistently seeks increases in the U.S. sugar quota allocation in order to sell as much as possible at the high price the United States pays for sugar. Colombia is also actively seeking sugar markets in East Europe.

## Tobacco

Tobacco is produced for export as well as for domestic use. However, Colombia imports cigarettes. Tobacco is the fifth most important agricultural export commodity, although it rarely accounts for more than 2 percent of agricultural exports. In addition to exports, some 25,000 to 30,000 tons, representing 75-80 percent of Colombia's annual tobacco crop, are used domestically by tobacco manufactures.

During the past decade, tobacco area and production showed slight uptrends (table 25). In 1966, the department of Santander accounted for 40 percent of the total production; the department of Bolivar was the second leading producer with 27 percent; Boyaca and Magdalena were also important producers. These four departments usually account for around 85 percent of total production; small amounts are produced in several other departments. About 96 percent is dark, air-cured tobacco used for cigar and cigarette filler and cigar binders and wrappers. Small amounts of light leaf (air-cured Virginia and Burley) are grown for cigarettes. About 2-4 percent of Colombia's production is light leaf tobacco produced under advanced technology. Production of this type started in the late 1950's under British and American interests.

Approximately 92 percent of Colombia's tobacco is grown on farms whose total area in tobacco averages less than 1 hectare. The majority of these producers are tenant farmers whose cultural practices are generally poor, although some use fertilizer.

The main Colombian markets for tobacco are West Germany, the United States, Spain, and the Netherlands (table 6). The rise in U.S. demand for Colombian tobacco replaces cigar leaf formerly imported from Cuba. During 1960-64, Colombia imported almost \$1 million annually of cigarettes, mainly from the United States. To protect and encourage domestic tobacco production, cigarette imports were restricted, and by 1967 legal imports had dropped to \$100,000. However, illegal imports increased. In view of this, the government relaxed restrictions on cigarette imports. During 1969, cigarette imports under PL 480 helped reduce contraband imports.

Production of dark tobacco will probably continue to increase at about the same or a slightly higher rate than population growth. Production of flue and light air-cured tobacco does not show promise of increasing greatly in the near future. Thus, Colombia will probably continue to export some tobacco and import cigarettes.

## DOMESTIC FOOD CROPS

Colombia produces a wide variety of temperate and tropical zone crops many of which are used almost exclusively for domestic consumption. Included are such grains as corn, wheat, rice, and barley. Production of sorghum is new to Colombia. The main oilseed crops are cottonseed, sesame, and soybeans; African oil palm is a new crop. Beans, lentils, and chickpeas are produced, but production is not sufficient to meet demand, thereby necessitating imports of beans.

Production of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, cassava, and plantains is sufficient to meet demand. Some 15,000-20,000 tons of cocoa beans are produced annually but another 10,000-15,000 tons must be imported to meet demands. All kinds of vegetables and tropical fruits are grown.

### Corn

Corn was grown by the Indians long before the Spanish conquest. It is grown in practically all settled parts of Colombia. It is said in Colombia that where there is a farm, there is corn (2).

Corn is the principal grain produced in Colombia. It has been a staple food crop for centuries and presently accounts for 15 to 20 percent of consumption, making it second only to sugar. More than 60 percent of the corn crop is used for human consumption. Almost all of the corn consumed by humans is white corn. Much of the corn is consumed in the form of corn meal patties called "arepas." In the past, corn has been almost too expensive to be used for animal food. Yellow corn is used in the manufacture of feed for the poultry and dairy industries; little corn is fed to slaughter animals.

Corn occupies more area than any other crop (almost one-fourth of the land devoted to crops); and the value of corn produced accounts for nearly 40 percent of the value of all crops.

In 1969, Valle was the leading producer of corn, accounting for 19 percent of the total, followed by Cordoba, Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Boyaca, and Santander.

Most corn is produced on small farms throughout Colombia, chiefly by traditional methods. The wide distribution of plantings also suggests that much of the crop is grown under less than ideal weather conditions. In some corn areas there is too much moisture, while in others there is lack of moisture. In some areas it is too cool or the crop is frosted before it matures.

Yields and maturing time vary greatly from one climate area to another. The average yield for the country as a whole is 35-40 bushels per hectare. In much of the mountain area the land is very poor. In some of the mountain regions, it may take up to 9 months for corn to mature, and yields may be as low as 12 to 15 bushels per hectare. In the tropical lowlands, it matures in 4 months, and yields of over 180 bushels per hectare may be obtained with high inputs of capital resources.

About 15-percent of Colombia's corn is grown commercially, using improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, machinery, and irrigation. Most of the corn grown commercially is in the fertile flat tropical areas in the Cauca and Magdalena Valleys. Corn on these lowlands matures in 4 months from planting, with some of the country's best yields per hectare. In such regions where irrigation is available, it is possible to grow two crops per year but for agronomic reasons it is preferable to grow corn and some other crops.

Corn acreage and production fluctuate considerably from year to year (table 26). Corn is pushed out of fertile areas at various times by cotton,



soybeans, sesame, and rice. Barley and wheat may replace corn in some of the cooler areas, or when the support or commercial price of these crops is more favorable than the price for corn.

There has been practically no foreign trade in corn. It has occasionally been imported from the United States under PL 480. IDEMA imports corn in years when the supply is short, otherwise imports are prohibited. About 30,000 tons were imported under PL 480 during 1970 for the poultry and dairy industry. Approximately twice that amount was imported in 1971, mainly commercially. Corn has never been exported in significant amounts: in 1967, about 500 tons were exported to Puerto Rico; in 1968, a little over 2,000 tons were sold to Venezuela, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico; and during 1969, around 16,000 tons were exported to Puerto Rico and Tanzania. Puerto Rico imports Colombian corn for feed for gamecocks.

Corn production will probably continue to increase to meet domestic demand for human consumption and the livestock feed industry. There may be some decrease in human consumption of corn on a per capita basis as consumption of rice and wheat increases. However, Colombians have a strong preference for corn and continue to consume relatively large amounts. The population increase of 3.2 percent annually will also increase the total amount for human consumption. In the future, more corn is likely to go into poultry and dairy feed manufacturing, and some may be fed to livestock.

### Wheat

Wheat is one of the major foodstuffs of Colombia although per capita consumption is relatively low -- only a little over one-half bushel annually, compared with an average of over 1½ bushels for all of Latin America. More than three-fourths of the wheat consumed is imported. Indeed, it is Colombia's most important farm import, accounting for nearly 25 percent of agricultural imports.

Wheat production peaked at 162,000 tons in 1962. Since then, it has continued to decline despite efforts by the Colombian Government to increase production (table 27). Research has been done by skilled plant breeders to find the variety most suitable to Colombia's climatic conditions; the Government support price has been relatively high compared with support prices for wheat in other countries; import controls have favored production; and in recent years, credit has been more available but at high prices.

Nearly 90 percent of the wheat is grown in high-altitude areas in Narino, Cundinamarca, and Boyaca. During 1965, 32 percent was produced in Narino, 29 percent in Cundinamarca, and 27 percent in Boyaca. The remainder was grown in Valle, Cauca, and the two Santanders. Wheat competes for land with barley, potatoes, beans, and dairying. Most of the wheat is planted in February and March and harvested in August and September; in Narino, some wheat is planted in November and December and harvested from May to July.

The Rockefeller Foundation has been working with Colombian Government research agencies since the early 1950's on the development of new wheat varieties that will grow well under Colombian climatic and soil conditions and

be resistant to rust and other diseases. Experimentally, Colombian researchers have produced high yields per hectare in the Savannah of Bogota at about 8,500 feet above sea level by using selected seed varieties, properly prepared seed-beds, insecticides, and fertilizers. Research has been done on the development of a wheat suitable for the lowlands. However, owing to the cost of combating the many diseases, insects, and weeds, production has not yet proved economically profitable.

The 1970 support price for wheat, established by IDEMA, is about U.S.\$3 per bushel; the 1971 price computes to about \$2.90 per bushel -- both prices well above the world price level.

The present import duty for wheat for human consumption originating in non-LAFTA countries is 30 percent ad valorem on the c.i.f. value (costs, insurance, and freight). The import duty on wheat from LAFTA countries is 20 percent ad valorem. However, if IDEMA imports the wheat, which it generally does, it is exempt from paying duties since it is a Government agency. IDEMA sells imported wheat to millers at the domestic support level. The difference between the buying and selling price of the wheat becomes part of IDEMA's operating funds.

Wheat and flour account for more than one-fourth of farm imports. The United States is the principal supplier, but Canada and Argentina have supplied wheat in some years. Imports have supplied 60-70 percent of the nation's wheat needs, and the outlook, especially in the short run, is for increased imports. The United States has been the major supplier with purchases under PL 480 contracts as well as for cash. The United States can continue to look to Colombia for a market so long as it can compete pricewise with Canada and Argentina.

### Rice

Rice production has increased rapidly during the last few years, partially because of the Government's high support price. Production is sufficient to meet domestic demand and during 1968 and 1969 there was a surplus for export (table 28). Rice occupies about 7 percent of the land devoted to major crops and accounts for near 9 percent of the value of major crops.

Data by the Rice Federation -- Federacion Nacional de Arroceros -- indicate that in 1968: Tolima was the leading rice producer, accounting for 31 percent of the total; almost all the rice produced in Tolima came from irrigated land; yields were the second highest in the country. Production from Meta accounted for 15 percent of the total, and 66 percent of it came from irrigated land. Of the total rice produced, 68 percent came from irrigated land (table 29).

Area devoted to rice increased from 1949 to 1969. Reports from the U.S. agricultural attache in Colombia point out that at times, in the nonirrigated areas in the departments of Meta, Cordoba, and Sucre, there are shifts from rice to corn; in some of the irrigated areas in the departments of Valle, Tolima, and Magdalena, some farmers have considered the outlook for returns on cotton, soybeans, and sorghum to be more favorable and have made some shifts to these crops. Some of the fringe riceland has gone into pasture. A

study by the Rural Development Staff, USAID, indicates that production of rice is increasing in the eastern plains region nearest the mountains.<sup>9/</sup>

U.S. agricultural attache reports indicate that production methods on most irrigated lands are very modern, while methods of production on nonirrigated lands are crude.<sup>10/</sup> The larger rice producers using modern technology obtain a very high yield per hectare, whereas producers using traditional technologies find rice to be almost a marginal crop.

Yields are increasing as a result of the use of higher yielding seeds such as IR-8 from the Philippines, Tapuripa from Surinam, and Bluebonnet and Rezoro; plantings on lands better suited for rice; more rice being irrigated; and the use of more fertilizers and insecticide.

In the past, imports and exports have varied, but with the exception of imports in 1957 and 1961, trade has never been important. Colombia imports small amounts of rice for seeding purposes, but imports for human consumption are prohibited. Historically, exports of rice have been small. It is estimated that around 5,000 tons move illegally to Venezuela each year. The big 1968 crop was sufficient to allow for exports of 30,000 tons in 1969. About 60 percent went to Peru and the remainder to Ecuador.

The outlook for increasing rice production, especially for export, does not look too bright. Domestic consumption will continue to expand in line with increases in population and per capita income. Production sufficient to meet domestic needs will continue, but since rice production costs are relatively high and exports must be subsidized, production for the international market probably will be small.

### Other Grains

Barley and sorghum are the only other grains of any importance grown in Colombia. Barley production reached a peak in 1963, when 118,000 tons were harvested from 58,000 hectares (table 30). Fluctuations in production reflect its support price and the prices for wheat and potatoes, both of which compete with barley for area.

Barley is produced almost exclusively for the brewing industry. IDEMA sets a support price but the local brewers provide a guaranteed price to the producers. Two crops can be grown annually throughout most of the main producing areas of Cundinamarca, Boyaca, and Narino. The main crop, which accounts for 70 to 85 percent of total production, is planted from January to March and harvested from July to September. The second crop is planted during July and August, and is harvested in December and January.

A group consisting of brewers and growers, the Association for the Development and Cultivation of Barley -- Asociacion para el Fomento de la Cebada (PROCEBADA) -- is mainly responsible for providing technical assistance to producers and distributing improved seed.

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<sup>9/</sup> United States Agency for International Development. 1966. Rural Development Staff. Agricultural Development in Colombia. Bogota. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>10/</sup> Attache report CO 9023, May 14, 1969.



Prior to 1960, about half the barley supply was imported mainly in the form of malt, but restrictions reduced imports during the early 1960's. Trade was liberalized in late 1965 and imports rose sharply. Restrictions were reimposed late in 1967, but demand is so great that the higher tariff costs have not reduced imports. In recent years, more barley has been imported in preference to malt -- probably the result of higher duties and prior deposits on malt than on barley grain. Imports of malt and barley have been mainly from the United States. The present high import duties on barley and barley malt should make the domestic price of barley attractive enough to increase production.

Feed manufacturers' demands for grain sorghum have stirred up considerable interest among grain producers. Before 1960, sorghum production was negligible; in 1962, it was estimated at around 3,000 tons; by 1969, output had reached 100,000 tons; and production continues to increase. The main producing states are Huila and Cordoba.

Practically all the sorghum produced is used for animal feed. Sorghum seed has been imported for planting, but grain sorghum for feeding was not imported until recently. When there are shortages of grain materials for feed manufacturers, IDEMA authorizes the importation of sorghum.

### Potatoes

Potatoes are to a large degree a cash crop. Statistics on area, yield, and production vary greatly; however, data used in this report indicate some uptrend in production since the mid-1950's, but yields have changed little (table 31).

Potatoes are produced throughout the highland regions. Cundinamarca is the leading producer with 35-40 percent of the total; Boyaca is second with about one-third of the crop; and Narino is third with about 8 percent.

Cultivation practices range from the most modern to the most crude. Tractors are used as are oxen and the hoe. The use of machinery for the cultivation of potatoes has grown significantly during the last 20 years. Chemical fertilizers and sprays to control insects and diseases are widely used even by small farmers.

Good prices have caused farmers to move into relatively large-scale production, but most potatoes are still produced by the small farmers.

In recent years, ICA has developed new varieties of potatoes that have greater resistance to drought and some of the known diseases, and the seed is being made available to farmers. These varieties should help increase production in the coming years.

The price of potatoes fluctuates owing to the lack of adequate and proper storage facilities. Within 60 to 90 days after harvest, the retail price may be three to five times as much as at harvest time. Construction of potato silos for storage in some of the main growing regions was intended to equalize the yearly supply and even out the price of potatoes. However, due to technical and design difficulties, the operation of these silos has not been successful.

International trade of potatoes is relatively insignificant; exports or imports rarely exceed 4,000 tons annually.

### Cassava

Cassava (yuca) is a commonly found starchy root crop grown widely over almost all of tropical and subtropical Colombia. It makes up about 5 percent of the diet, but consumption is unevenly distributed with intake greater in the rural than urban areas. Most of the yuca is used by the producer's family but some is found in the open air markets, some is used for feed for cattle and hogs, and small amounts are processed into starch (table 32).

Magdalena is the leading producer with almost 40 percent of the total. Bolivar, Cordoba, Santander, and Antioquia are also important producers. Data on area and production are shown in table 32.

Cassava can be harvested throughout the year; therefore, storage is not a problem. It can be left in the ground until it is needed, even up to as long as 2 years.

Little attention has been given to yuca cultivation in Colombia; consequently yields have not varied greatly in the last century.

### Plantains

Plantains are a starchy cooking banana widely grown as a staple crop in the tropical and subtropical zones.

DANE's 1965 survey showed Caldas to be the largest producer, accounting for around 16 percent, Narino 9 percent, and Bolivar and Valle each 8 percent. The rest of the production is fairly evenly distributed throughout other departments. Most farms have some plantain trees around the house.

Presently, about 240,000 hectares of land produce around 1.7 million tons of plantains (table 33). Production grows at about the same rate as population, maintaining per capita consumption at around 80 kilograms annually -- the highest consumption in the world. According to a USAID report, the consumption of plantains in Colombia is about 10 times that of bananas.<sup>11/</sup> Per capita consumption is greatest in the rural areas where they are grown. Plantains are also sold at the markets, making them available for urban consumption. Plantains are used as a vegetable rather than a fruit.

Very little research has been done on plantains. Although some good varieties have been established, they have not been developed or distributed.

### Pulses

Pulses are a fairly important food crop in Colombia, although they supply only a little over 2 percent of the total caloric intake. However, in some

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<sup>11/</sup> United States Agency for International Development. 1966. Rural Development Staff. Agricultural Development in Colombia. Bogota. (Mimeographed.)

areas in Antioquia, Caldas, Tolima, Cauca, and Valle, they are the basic food and supply a relatively high percentage of the diet. Area and production of pulses shift markedly due to competition from other crops. Yields of pulses are relatively low and prices are high.

Dry beans are by far the most important pulse produced, accounting for 35-40 percent of the total.

More than two-thirds of Colombia's beans are produced in the departments of Valle, Cauca, Antioquia, and Huila, although beans are grown in practically all departments (7). Production has been declining (table 34), mainly because of the loss of area in Valle and Cauca to sugarcane, cotton, and soybeans.

ICA has developed some new higher yielding varieties of beans, but further work needs to be done to develop varieties that are resistant to the common diseases. If good seeds were widely distributed and cultivating practices improved, Colombia's bean production could increase significantly in the next few years. The support price and a 15-percent export subsidy offer good inducements for increasing production.

In addition to dry beans, 15,000-20,000 tons of lima beans are produced annually. Production was slightly higher in the early 1960's than at present. The main producing departments are Boyaca, Narino, Cundinamarca, and Santander. Little technical assistance has been given to the small farmers who produce essentially all of the lima beans. Yields remain relatively low and production fluctuates as land shifts to other crops when there is an economic advantage.

About 12,000-14,000 tons of chickpeas are produced annually, mainly in the departments of Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Narino, and Santander. The area planted to chickpeas is increasing slowly.

The departments of Huila and Boyaca produce about three-fourths of Colombia's peas; the rest are produced in Cundinamarca, Santander, and North Santander. Since 1960, production has fluctuated between 24,000 and 30,000 tons annually.

Annual production of lentils is around 8,000 tons. Boyaca, Narino, and Cundinamarca are the main producing departments. Yields per hectare have been increasing in recent years as a result of improved cultural practices.

In the past, small quantities of black beans have been exported. They have gone mainly to Venezuela. Imports of pulses, except for seed purposes, are prohibited. IDEMA imports beans when they are in short supply. Imports of beans and peas, mostly from the United States, have been significant in years when production lagged, but increased emphasis on production will reduce or eliminate imports.

#### Other Fruits and Vegetables

In addition to those already discussed, Colombia produces a wide variety of other fruits and vegetables. Citrus, passion fruit, avocados, papayas, mangoes, pineapples, berries, and grapes all grow well in the subtropical



areas. Avocados, papayas, mangoes, and pineapples are also produced in the tropical zone. In the temperate zone, strawberries and other berries do well. Some tree fruits such as apples and pears are produced in the temperate zones, but the quality is poor. Temperate climate vegetables are produced in the mountain regions and are in good supply in the city markets of those regions. There is relatively little vegetable production in the tropical regions.

### Cocoa Beans

Cocoa beans are a tropical tree product native to Colombia and to Latin America in general. Until about 1915, domestic production supplied the needs of the country and small amounts were even exported. Since then, however, imports ranging from 2,000 to 18,000 tons annually have been required to meet domestic demands.

Production has trended upward at a very slow rate. The present area in cocoa beans is about 39,000 hectares and production is around 18,000-21,000 tons (table 35). Cocoa beans in Colombia grow best at altitudes of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The main producing areas are the mountain slopes in the states of Santander, Huila, Valle, Cauca, Antioquia, Caldas, and Meta.

The Government has expended considerable effort to make the country self-sufficient again in cocoa beans, thereby saving up to \$10 million annually. Some progress has been made. Trees on new plantations have just begun to produce; the Ministry of Agriculture, INCORA, and the Cocoa Federation -- Federacion Nacional de Cacaoteros -- have begun to provide technical assistance to cocoa growers; the Agricultural Credit Bank has recently provided credit to cocoa growers and it is expected to continue to do so; and the cocoa bean prices have been relatively good, providing encouragement to producers. Colombia could obtain seed varieties that are resistant to the common diseases from neighboring Ecuador.

Registered imports of cocoa beans vary considerably from year to year. In addition to registered imports, some 4,000 to 6,000 tons are illegally brought across the border from Ecuador each year. Ecuador and Brazil are usually the main suppliers.

### Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils

The main oilseeds are cottonseed, sesame, and soybeans. Special emphasis is being placed on production of African oil palm, which is expected to increase significantly.

There has been a significant uptrend in the production of oilseeds and vegetable oils for a number of years. Although production of vegetable oils has trended upward, Colombia must still import to meet domestic needs (table 36).

Increased cotton production has led to greater cottonseed and cottonseed oil supplies (tables 36 and 37), the principal oil produced. During the 1950's, cottonseed oil accounted for nearly 10 percent of the total, compared with around 35-40 percent in more recent years. Prior to 1962, production of coconut oil was greater than that of cottonseed oil, but the bulk of the coconut oil was from imported copra.

Production of sesameseed peaked in 1965, with output at 59,000 tons (table 38). Severe insect and disease problems and difficulties in harvesting the dehiscent varieties so reduced returns per hectare that it became more profitable to grow cotton, corn, rice, or sorghum. In 1968, sesame production fell to one-fourth the 1966 high. Sesameseed is high in oil content -- about 47 percent crude oil -- making it a valuable source of oil. Some of the growing problems have been worked out and production is showing some increase.

The departments of Tolima, Huila, Meta, and Magdalena account for about 85 percent of total sesameseed production. Two crops can be grown each year. The first crop, which accounts for about 30 percent of total production, is planted in March and April and harvested during June and July. The second crop, accounting for around 70 percent of production, is planted during August and September and harvested mainly in December.

Soybeans are a new crop for Colombia. Production is confined to Valle del Cauca. In the early 1950's, production was negligible; in 1960, it was estimated at 19,000 tons; and by 1969 production had increased more than five times to about 100,000 tons (table 39). Favorable credit, relatively good support prices, and technical assistance have encouraged production. In addition, there has been a demand for soybean cake and meal by poultry, hog, and dairy farmers.

African oil palm was first introduced in Colombia in 1958. By the end of 1968, plantings totaled 24,000 hectares of land. However, only about 6,000 hectares were in production; most of the plantings were new, and it takes about 6 years for trees to begin to bear.

Plantings of African oil palm are located throughout the lowland areas of the Magdalena Valley, Choco, Narino, and parts of the eastern plains. Other lowland areas in Colombia are also suitable for the crop. African palm promoters are optimistic about production because: the country lacks vegetable oil, presenting a ready market; African oil palm has high comparative yields per hectare, which combined with a favorable price, offer an important export advantage. Moreover, its cultivation would create new jobs in rural areas where employment is scarce (10).

In addition to having a ready domestic market for vegetable oils, there has been a growing demand for oilseed cake and meal. Some cake and meal have been exported. However, in the future the domestic livestock industry probably will use most of the production.

Production of vegetable oils from domestic products presently accounts for 70-80 percent of total consumption. A sharp expansion in production of cottonseed, soybeans, and African oil palm has boosted domestic production of edible fats and oils and reduced imports of vegetable fats and oils and copra for processing into oil. Prior to 1967, Colombia imported raw copra for processing into oil. Vegetable oils, mainly soybean, were imported from the United States through regular channels and under PL 480 programs. In recent years, imports of Peruvian fish oil have been extremely competitive with U.S. vegetable oils (table 36). Since 1969, imports of Peruvian fish oil have accounted for about 95 percent of oil imports.

The outlook for increasing production of oilseeds and vegetable oils is good. The short-range prospects are especially good for cottonseed, while the longer range outlook is good for soybeans and African oil palm.

## LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Livestock farming is of great importance to the Colombian economy, not only because of the present value of livestock products but because of future prospects as well. The livestock industry contributes around 25 percent of the value of farm output, or 7 to 8 percent of total GNP. Estimates for 1960 indicate more than one-fourth the total land area, or around 30 million hectares, was in pasture devoted to various types of livestock raising, mainly the cattle industry.

### Cattle

Cattle are by far the most important type of livestock raised in Colombia. There were an estimated 21 million head in 1971 (table 40). With large areas of grassland and year-round grazing, cattle raising developed on an extensive rather than an intensive basis. All parts of Colombia raise cattle, but the largest concentrations are in the states of Magdalena, Bolivar, Boyaca, and Antioquia. During 1965, these departments had 8.7 million head or 58 percent of the total cattle population of 15 million.

Over the past 400 years various strains of native cattle have developed, largely through natural selection rather than through breeding. These animals have adapted to the natural conditions of the different regions. The Ministry of Agriculture identifies four native breeds. The Blanco Orejinegro, a hardy dual purpose breed, has adapted to the slopes and low plateaus of the Andean cordilleras. The Costeno con Cuernos breed, whose cows show more dairy characteristics than any of the other native breeds, has become acclimated to the hot Atlantic coastal area. The Romosinuano breed was developed in Cordoba but has since been introduced to other parts of the country. It is a good beef-producing animal under tropical conditions. The San Martinero breed, developed in the eastern llanos in Meta, is able to withstand prolonged dry seasons during which sparse forage and lack of water make travel over long distances necessary to survive. This breed is used primarily for beef production (26).

Imported breeds represent less than 1 percent of the total cattle population. Since 1960, the Cebu (Brahman) breed has been imported to crossbreed with native cattle of the Atlantic coast. Other imported breeds are the Santa Gertrudis, Charolaise, and Aberdeen Angus.

Internal and external parasites each affect nearly 11 million cattle. In calves and younger animals, death losses from internal parasites may run from 15 to 25 percent. Losses in older animals are less, but weight gains and milk



production are retarded. The principal external parasites are ticks and horse-flies 12/.

Ticks cause blood-borne parasites and diseases that weaken the cattle and retard growth. Extensive damage to the hide is caused by a larva that develops after a particular type of horsefly deposits its eggs. Although chemical treatments are available for external parasites, very little has been used.

Foot-and-mouth disease and brucellosis are very prevalent. The mortality rate for foot-and-mouth disease is relatively low, but the disease weakens the animals and reduces the production of meat and milk. Brucellosis causes miscarriages, permanent or temporary sterility in both male and female cattle, and permanent or temporary loss of milk in the affected cows.

Joint campaigns against foot-and-mouth disease and brucellosis, funded by the Government and other sources, have been stepped up. Female vaccination and movement of animals are more stringently controlled. Vaccine production is increasing to meet the total needs, and free brucellosis areas with special treatment facilities are being established.

The cattle industry depends mainly on pastures for feed. Milk cows and bulls on some of the leading dairy farms are fed extra rations or concentrates, and a few fattening steers are fed concentrates; otherwise, cattle are turned out to graze on the range. Feeding concentrates to slaughter animals is beginning to catch on and in the long-range future more animals may be so fed.

The amount of credit to large- and medium-scale cattle producers increased substantially during the last decade. Several groups, including the Livestock Bank -- Banco Ganadero, US-AID -- U.S. Agency for International Development, and IBRD -- Inter-American Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have made credit available to producers. The small-scale cattle farmer, however, has found credit hard to get.

Registered exports are relatively small -- 9,700 in 1968 and 31,700 in 1969, with an increase to 92,000 head during 1970. The main buyer in the last few years has been Peru. In addition to legal exports, as many as 100,000 to 150,000 head of cattle are smuggled across the border to Venezuela, and around 15,000 are smuggled into Ecuador each year.

The cattle industry should have a bright future and exports should increase. However, poor management, disease, and sundry pests will probably retard progress in improving productivity and production for some time to come. Foot-and-mouth disease and brucellosis are major problems that will require an all-out, nationwide, strictly enforced Government program to achieve significant results.

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12/ Riley, Harold M. 1962. The Long Term Projections of Supply and Demand for Selected Agricultural Products in Colombia. Beef Production in Colombia. National University of Colombia. Palmira, Colombia. (Preliminary, Unpublished.)

## Hogs

The hog population of Colombia at the end of 1970 was 2.2 million head (table 41). There has been little growth in the hog industry.

The department of Cordoba is the leading producer, followed by Magdalena, Antioquia, and Cundinamarca. Most hogs are produced on small farms where one or two hogs are grown for meat and lard for the family. Those not consumed on farms are taken to open market sales in the towns and cities. Hogs grown by small farmers rely mainly on pasture, yuca, and waste products for feed. Only a small number is grown commercially. Commercial hog production is uneconomical since grain and concentrate feeds are very expensive.

The criollo type hog predominates, followed by crosses with foreign breeds. There is a small nucleus of mixed stock with a high percentage of improved blood. There are also a small number of imported hogs such as Durac Jersey, Poland China, Berkshire, Tammworth, and Chester White (26).

There is practically no international hog trade. Occasionally, a few head of breeding hogs are imported; none have been exported.

Future growth in the hog industry, especially the small commercial industry, will depend on increased production of grain and other feeds and the costs of those feeds. Small farm production will probably increase at about the same rate as population growth. Total shortrun growth will be slow.

## Poultry

The poultry industry has shown steady growth, from 22 million in 1955 to around 42 million in 1968 (table 42). The leading poultry-producing departments in 1965 were Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Boyaca, and Valle.

Most farmers, including the subsistence type, have small flocks of poultry that are managed pretty much by traditional methods. However, most production comes from the commercial poultry establishments. The typical modern commercial poultry establishment has several thousand birds and is a well managed sophisticated operation similar to those in the United States. The commercial poultry industry has grown rapidly, especially around Bogota, Cali, and other urban centers.

The major deterrent to the poultry industry is the high cost of feed, but the margin of profit is still relatively good. Therefore, poultry raising should continue to be a good business.

## Other Livestock

There were about 2.0 million head of sheep in Colombia -- mostly located in the cooler regions -- in 1971 (table 43). However, according to DANE, the largest producing department in 1965 was Guajira in the low, dry region with 30 percent of the total. Sheep in Guajira usually bear hair instead of wool

and are used almost exclusively for meat.<sup>12/</sup> Boyaca and Antioquia are the next leading sheep producers.

For the most part, sheep raising is carried out by small farmers with flocks of less than 10 head. To most of the small farmers, wool is more important than the meat, since it provides a source of cash income.

Criollo breeds of Spanish origin with slight admixtures of foreign blood are predominant, crosses with Suffolk (black face) next, and then crosses with other breeds.

DANE estimates indicate there were 688,000 head of goats in 1965, with more than three-fourths in the department of Guajira. Other sources, including FAO, estimate goat numbers to be only about one-half this number.

DANE estimates there were 951,000 horses on farms at the end of 1965, indicating a decline in number of horses. Horses are most numerous in Boyaca, Antioquia, Cordoba, and Cauca. The number of mules and donkeys in Colombia, estimated at 356,000 and 368,000, respectively, began to show a slight downward trend at the end of 1965. Mules are fairly well distributed throughout the country, with the greatest number found in Antioquia, Cundinamarca, and Boyaca. Around 60 percent of the donkeys are found in Magdalena, Guajira, and Cordoba (26).

### Meat

Production of meat has fluctuated over the years, but has trended upward. Total meat production for 1971 was estimated at about 550,000 tons (tables 40-43). Beef accounts for 80-85 percent of the total, pork for 9-12 percent, poultry meat 7-8 percent, and mutton and goat meat less than 1 percent.

During 1970, about 2.2 million head of beef and dairy cattle were slaughtered to produce 428,000 tons of meat on a carcass weight basis. In 1970, 1.2 million head of hogs were slaughtered, yielding about 56,000 tons of carcass weight pork, excluding offals and fat for lard. The high price of pork and pork products tends to limit demand.

Poultry production has increased steadily, reaching an estimated 40,000 tons in 1970. Owing to the high cost of feed, the price of poultry meat is high relative to the cost of beef.

Production of mutton and goat meat has remained at around 2,000 tons annually for the past several decades. There is only a limited demand for the meat.

Very little meat in Colombia is aged or even chilled, and refrigerated facilities for storing and transporting meat are limited. Livestock are slaughtered mainly in the consuming centers. Almost all towns and villages have municipal slaughterhouses, where animals are "custom slaughtered." Animals

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<sup>12/</sup> United States Agency for International Development. 1966. Rural Development Staff. Agricultural Development in Colombia. Bogota. (Mimeographed.)



are commonly killed at night or early morning and the warm carcasses are hauled directly to retail establishments for sale, and probably consumption, within 24 hours. In the larger cities, a limited amount of meat is sold in the food markets; but most of the meat is still sold in the stalls of the central markets.

Exports of beef, the only meat exported, began in 1965. Beef exports averaged around 3,000 tons annually from 1965 to 1969, but increased sharply in 1970, as a result of Government programs which have encouraged beef exports. Imports of meats and meat products are presently prohibited.

#### Dairy Products

There were about 19.5 million head of cattle in 1969 (table 40). About 12.5 million were females, and 8.7 million of these were over 2 years old. Only a few of these were dairy cows. There are relatively few herds of dairy cows managed totally for milk production. A considerable part of milk production is from beef cows. Estimates of milk production, based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture and other sources, indicate production increased rather steadily (table 44). Production per cow is relatively low, although some Holstein herds in the mountain regions have high yields per cow. Milk production could be considerably higher if the cows were given supplemental feed and were treated for diseases and insects. Production of butter and cheese has been increasing at about the same rate as milk production.

For the most part, imports of dairy products are prohibited. However, small amounts of cheese and dairy products are imported from LAFTA countries when it is deemed necessary. In addition to these special imports, nonfat dried milk is imported under donation programs.

#### Other Livestock Products

There are probably 18 million laying hens producing around 1.6 billion eggs annually (table 42). Imports of eggs are prohibited, except for hatching purposes.

Annual lard production of 15,000-16,000 tons is almost adequate for domestic demand, but tallow production of around 35,000 tons is insufficient, and almost as much again must be imported (table 45). Tallow imports come mainly from the United States and Argentina. Domestic production of tallow will probably not be sufficient to meet demands for some time to come.

Production and the sale of wool provides a little cash income for some of the people who live in the highlands. Colombia's topography and climatic conditions are suitable for sheep raising. Some 8,000 tons of wool are imported annually, almost all from Uruguay and Argentina.

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Table 1.--Colombia: Gross domestic product at market price, and percentage of gross domestic product, by sector, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Sector	Average: Average: 1950-54: 1955-59:	Average: Average: 1960-64: 1965-69:	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958		
			Million 1958 U.S. dollars L/										
Agriculture	918	1,077	1,252	1,465	868	878	938	940	965	989	1,020	1,083	1,117
Forestry	8	11	13	16	7	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	12
Hunting and fishing	3		9	16		3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5
Mining	91	114	140	169	81	90	90	95	97	100	109	113	115
Manufacturing	386	540	727	951	340	351	376	413	449	479	514	537	561
Construction	72	110	124	168	61	58	62	78	102	110	113	107	104
Public utilities	13	21	36	55	11	12	13	14	16	17	20	21	23
Transportation and communication	154	206	260	341	125	137	155	168	186	207	212	206	195
Trade	411	490	609	792	358	372	391	442	493	491	483	474	476
Public administration	124	149	193	244	106	118	123	138	137	142	147	144	156
Other services	360	457	596	810	335	341	357	369	396	419	453	453	469
Total 2/	2,540	3,179	3,959	5,027	2,295	2,367	2,516	2,668	2,853	2,966	3,086	3,155	3,233

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See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 1.--Colombia: Gross domestic product at market price, and percentage of gross domestic product, by sector, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71--Continued

Sector	Percent													
	Average: 1950-54:	Average: 1955-59:	Average: 1960-64:	Average: 1965-69:	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
Agriculture .....	36.2	33.9	31.6	29.2	37.8	37.1	37.3	35.2	33.8	33.3	33.0	34.3	34.5	
Forestry .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	
Hunting and fishing .....	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Mining .....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	
Manufacturing .....	15.1	17.0	18.4	19.0	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.7	17.0	17.4	
Construction .....	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	
Public utilities .....	.5	.7	.9	1.1	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	
Transportation and communication .....	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.8	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.0	
Trade .....	16.2	15.4	15.4	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.5	16.6	17.3	16.5	15.7	15.0	14.7	
Public administration .....	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	
Other services .....	14.2	14.3	15.1	16.1	14.6	14.4	14.2	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.5	
Total 2/ .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<hr/>														
Sector	Percent													
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	esti- mated
Agriculture .....	33.9	32.6	32.3	31.8	30.9	30.8	30.1	29.3	29.1	29.3	28.4	27.7	26.8	
Forestry .....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	
Hunting and fishing .....	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	
Mining .....	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	
Manufacturing .....	17.6	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.2	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.6	
Construction .....	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	
Public utilities .....	.8	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	
Transportation and communication .....	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	
Trade .....	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.4	16.0	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.1	
Public administration .....	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	
Other services .....	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.5	
Total 2/ .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

1/ Converted to U.S. dollars at 1958 rate of 6.40 pesos per dollar. 2/ Columns may not add to averages or totals due to rounding.

Sources: (4), (5), and (9).



Table 2.--Colombia: Quantities and values of production, trade, and domestic availability of principal agricultural products, averages 1950-54 and 1965-69

Product	Production			Net trade <sup>1/</sup>			Domestic availability		
	1950-54	1965-69	Annual change	1950-54	1965-69	Annual change	1950-54	1965-69	Annual change
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Percent
<b>Export products:</b>									
Coffee .....	379	482	1.6	2/-337	2/-374	-0.6	42	108	5.6
Bananas .....	416	742	3.9	-169	-325	-4.5	247	417	3.6
Cotton .....	14	104	14.3	+11	-31	-7.4	26	3/68	6.6
Sugar, centrifugal .....	210	611	7.4	-13	-155	-72.8	197	456	5.8
Tobacco .....	22	42	4.4	-4	-12	-7.6	18	31	3.7
<b>Domestic products:</b>									
Corn .....	788	878	.7	---	-2	---	788	876	.7
Rice .....	287	703	3.9	+3	-5	-6.7	290	698	6.0
Wheat .....	133	104	-1.6	+58	+217	+9.1	191	321	3.5
Barley .....	59	86	2.5	+26	---	+1.3	85	118	2.3
Sugar, noncentrifugal .....	620	658	.4	---	---	---	620	658	.4
Vegetable oil .....	4/6	4/61	60.0	+30	+33	+6	36	94	6.2
Beans .....	49	42	-1.0	---	---	---	49	42	-1.0
Potatoes .....	554	824	2.7	---	---	---	554	824	2.7
Cassava .....	850	878	.2	---	---	---	850	878	.2
Plantains .....	969	1,527	3.1	---	---	---	969	1,527	3.1
Cocoa beans .....	10	17	3.6	+8	+13	+3.1	18	30	3.6
<b>Livestock products:</b>									
Beef .....	288	386	1.9	---	---	---	288	386	1.9
Pork .....	41	51	1.6	---	---	---	41	51	1.6
Poultry meat .....	25	37	2.8	---	---	---	25	37	2.8
Milk .....	1,259	2,087	3.6	5/ +11	5/ +57	+11.6	1,270	2,144	3.6
Lard .....	11	14	1.6	+2	---	---	13	14	.5
Tallow .....	25	36	2.3	+5	+30	+12.7	30	66	5.4
<b>Summary:</b>									
Export products .....	271	434	3.2	-199	-265	-1.9	72	169	5.9
Domestic products .....	335	473	2.3	+29	+54	+4.2	364	527	2.5
Livestock products .....	282	421	2.7	+4	+15	+9.2	286	436	2.9
Total <sup>2/</sup> .....	888	1,328	2.7	-166	-196	-1.1	722	1,132	3.0
<b>Food products</b>									
Food products .....	649	974	2.7	+21	+30	2.4	670	1,004	2.7
Other products .....	239	354	2.7	-187	-226	-.8	52	128	6.2
Total <sup>2/</sup> .....	888	1,328	2.7	-166	-196	-1.1	722	1,132	3.0

<sup>1/</sup> - Indicates exports; + indicates imports. <sup>2/</sup> Exports of coffee are for the following year. For example, the average period 1950-54 is 1951-55 calendar year trade.  
<sup>3/</sup> Availability takes into account beginning and closing stocks. <sup>4/</sup> Includes oil equivalent of imported copra. <sup>5/</sup> Includes milk equivalent of imported dairy products.  
<sup>6/</sup> Quantities valued at 1961-65 estimated average prices. <sup>7/</sup> Columns may not add to averages or totals due to rounding.  
Source: Commodity tables 19-45.

Table 3.--Colombia: Harvested area, yields, and estimated farm price for selected agricultural commodities, averages 1950-54 and 1965-69

Commodity	1961-65		Harvested area		Yields 2/		Farm price			
	price weight 1/	1950-54 1,000 hectares	1965-69		1950-54		1965-69			
			1,000 hectares	Percent change	dollars per hectare	dollars per metric ton	dollars per metric ton	dollars per metric ton		
Export crops:										
Coffee	575	739	813	0.80	295	341	0.97	694	497	-2.35
Bananas	52	44	59	1.98	500	661	1.88	55	59	-.69
Cotton	520	63	203	8.11	111	266	6.00	676	562	-1.31
Sugarcane	8	267	329	1.41	255	289	.83	3	4	2.08
Tobacco	290	19	24	1.58	316	500	3.11	351	358	.14
Total		1,132	1,428	1.56	284	340	1.20			
Domestic crops:										
Grains:										
Corn	85	729	828	.85	92	91	-.08	57	63	.72
Rice	130	151	310	4.91	245	293	1.20	92	115	.85
Wheat	125	176	95	-4.03	97	137	2.33	138	104	-2.00
Barley	86	50	51	.13	100	137	2.12	86	73	-1.17
Total		1,106	1,284	1.00	114	145	1.61			
Oilseeds:										
Cottonseed 3/	70	3/	3/	3/	32	54	3.55	33	60	4.33
Sesameseed	265	16	58	8.96	125	172	2.15	137	210	3.19
Soybeans	130	---	43	---	---	232	---	---	171	---
Total		16	101	13.08	51	102	4.75			
Other:										
Beans	320	94	66	-2.33	170	197	.99	241	222	-.59
Potatoes	70	55	77	2.27	709	753	.40	63	48	-1.93
Cassava	54	153	149	-.17	301	315	.40	28	38	2.20
Plantains	50	124	218	3.85	387	349	-.69	33	46	2.40
Cocoa beans	690	32	38	1.26	219	316	2.47	518	468	-.72
Total		458	548	1.20	341	376	.73			
Total domestic crops		1,580	1,933	1.36	181	219	1.27			
Total specified crops		2,712	3,361	1.44	224	270	1.25			

1/ Base period price weights from ERS Foreign 264, Indices of agricultural production for the Western Hemisphere.

2/ Yields computed using a production value at 1961-65 base period prices divided by harvested area for specified periods.

3/ Harvested area for cotton used only for yields.

Source: Commodity tables 19-45.

Table 4.--Colombia: Quantity of major agricultural exports, by leading countries of destination, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69

Product	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	Average 1965-69	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<u>Metric tons</u>									
<b>Bananas:</b>									
United States .....	40,771	1,948	5,865	78,971	54,419	20,882	22,012	27,571	5,046
West Germany .....	96,404	119,829	86,047	78,023	88,507	93,994	103,024	118,471	137,420
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	13,803	875	96	12,337	20,950	18,565	16,544	619	---
Netherlands .....	28,166	51,020	174,523	35,188	22,148	20,543	19,492	43,461	35,451
Other .....	18,258	9,848	58,654	5,102	29,855	30,084	13,036	13,212	12,797
Total .....	197,402	183,520	325,185	209,621	215,879	184,068	174,108	203,334	190,714
<b>Coffee beans:</b>									
United States .....	266,508	242,069	171,011	288,026	255,289	241,922	255,348	291,954	260,965
West Germany .....	25,216	44,969	62,416	25,148	15,533	16,828	31,180	37,401	35,746
France .....	1,282	1,965	2,892	1,962	977	860	1,947	665	1,056
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	3,979	4,848	8,589	4,651	2,325	3,070	4,169	5,682	3,701
Netherlands .....	5,553	10,104	17,980	4,765	3,135	3,527	6,348	9,989	9,144
Sweden .....	9,025	13,221	18,085	7,884	7,664	7,457	10,984	11,137	10,733
Spain .....	2,588	9,885	20,601	5,554	880	3,651	2,324	531	1,999
Canada .....	6,615	7,534	5,429	5,320	9,083	6,132	4,312	8,226	6,538
Finland .....	2,129	6,019	13,009	1,569	2,392	1,932	1,474	3,277	3,108
Other .....	8,475	27,772	44,285	7,155	6,883	4,033	8,354	15,941	23,286
Total .....	331,370	368,386	364,297	352,034	304,161	289,412	326,440	384,803	356,276
<b>Sugar, raw:</b>									
United States .....	---	35,086	94,775	---	---	---	---	---	117
Other .....	525	1,696	60,042	27,801	62,795	2,627	1/	1/	---
Total .....	525	36,783	154,817	27,801	62,795	2,627	1/	1/	117
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured:</b>									
West Germany .....	1	4,818	6,963	---	---	---	---	5	6,405
France .....	---	1,572	2,171	---	---	---	---	---	2,816
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	---	690	569	---	---	---	---	---	2,117
Netherlands .....	---	2,364	2,357	---	---	---	---	---	1,086
United Kingdom .....	---	5,725	13,118	---	---	---	---	---	3,558
Other .....	8	6,810	6,738	---	---	9	---	33	9,537
Total .....	9	21,979	31,916	---	---	9	---	38	25,519
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</b>									
United States 2/ .....	1	3,305	2,477	1/	---	---	---	6	683
West Germany .....	3,045	2,546	3,026	2,636	3,233	3,846	2,429	3,174	3,085
France .....	729	1,276	188	1,085	894	588	529	550	718
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	79	157	264	52	49	148	88	58	83
Netherlands .....	279	467	762	137	220	267	359	411	486
Other .....	834	2,676	4,816	636	875	895	1,113	718	1,201
Total .....	4,967	10,445	11,533	4,546	5,271	5,744	4,518	4,917	6,256

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued



Table 4. --Columbia: Quantity of major agricultural exports, by leading countries of destination, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

Product	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Metric tons									
<b>Bananas:</b>									
United States .....	3,439	471	785	---	---	1,539	---	5,339	22,448
West Germany .....	136,346	108,192	131,304	85,882	130,046	128,096	68,318	62,597	41,179
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	---	---	---	4,374	---	---	478	---	---
Netherlands .....	47,709	33,336	62,295	76,308	89,797	115,550	216,438	258,459	192,370
Other .....	18,137	5,090	8,210	5,007	33,621	65,679	40,348	75,157	78,467
Total .....	205,631	147,089	202,594	171,571	253,464	310,864	325,582	401,552	334,464
<b>Coffee beans:</b>									
United States .....	236,970	259,666	228,999	223,744	182,103	162,804	181,166	175,905	153,078
West Germany .....	40,402	48,777	46,815	53,106	48,479	54,660	59,907	70,037	78,999
France .....	1,688	1,566	2,261	3,253	2,168	1,815	2,565	3,584	4,329
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	3,005	4,041	4,625	8,870	8,442	5,863	10,024	9,436	9,178
Netherlands .....	3,995	9,865	10,945	16,569	14,567	11,807	16,572	23,581	23,371
Sweden .....	10,612	14,444	13,667	16,648	18,057	16,174	16,551	19,985	19,657
Spain .....	6,011	12,289	15,024	14,104	18,018	20,014	19,999	22,440	22,534
Canada .....	6,988	7,580	8,863	7,700	7,058	4,691	5,029	5,517	4,852
Finland .....	5,359	6,589	6,252	8,789	9,257	12,364	12,056	15,018	16,352
Other .....	24,084	28,940	30,547	32,002	29,910	43,685	41,749	49,771	56,318
Total .....	339,114	393,757	367,998	384,785	338,059	333,877	365,618	395,274	388,668
<b>Sugar, raw:</b>									
United States .....	42,361	59,766	42,526	30,665	85,860	94,727	124,676	91,909	76,703
Other .....	3,464	5,014	---	---	15,787	19,203	51,789	144,854	68,576
Total .....	45,825	64,780	42,526	30,665	101,647	113,930	176,465	236,763	145,279
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured:</b>									
West Germany .....	5,355	4,924	4,100	3,304	3,160	1,042	12,684	7,157	10,770
France .....	1,411	2,057	1,139	439	950	68	3,653	1,924	4,259
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	337	366	48	580	671	78	552	761	784
Netherlands .....	2,546	4,901	1,979	1,307	2,124	352	2,497	1,741	5,072
United Kingdom .....	8,234	7,735	5,388	3,711	6,831	3,706	7,628	27,733	19,692
Other .....	8,176	7,364	5,665	3,310	2,634	150	3,770	8,890	18,247
Total .....	26,059	27,347	18,319	12,651	16,370	5,396	30,784	48,206	58,824
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</b>									
United States <sup>2/</sup> .....	2,350	2,718	3,374	7,399	2,819	1,874	1,752	1,241	2,355
West Germany .....	2,105	2,686	1,787	3,159	2,490	3,570	4,873	1,815	2,383
France .....	831	1,319	2,610	903	---	814	126	---	---
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	129	233	69	271	635	515	105	5	61
Netherlands .....	281	327	536	707	2,050	1,026	451	237	740
Other .....	2,865	2,703	2,797	3,811	2,898	5,349	4,637	5,387	7,456
Total .....	8,561	9,986	11,173	16,250	10,892	13,148	11,944	8,685	12,995

<sup>1/</sup> Less than 1 metric ton <sup>2/</sup> Excludes Puerto Rico. Note: Columns may not always add due to rounding.

Sources: (6), (16), and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 5.--Colombia: Quantity of major agricultural imports by leading countries of origin, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69

Product	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	Average 1965-69	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<u>Metric tons</u>									
Wheat:									
United States .....	75,880	112,011	157,409	37,625	90,174	104,249	75,542	74,811	86,150
Canada .....	8,238	5,370	1,980	14,950	---	1/	4,999	21,241	---
Argentina .....	---	2,399	25,958	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	1,738	18	27,517	---	---	---	8,690	---	---
Total .....	85,856	119,798	212,864	52,575	90,174	104,249	89,231	96,052	86,150
Wheat flour:									
United States .....	10,072	13,134	1,898	3,865	1,730	6,706	10,725	27,332	21,307
Canada .....	1,772	333	14	3,814	70	36	2,824	2,113	1,547
Peru .....	---	43	9	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---
Total .....	11,844	13,510	1,921	7,679	1,804	6,742	13,549	29,445	22,854
Rice:									
United States .....	792	1,970	362	2,153	218	1,321	9	260	157
Ecuador .....	1,792	3,566	---	---	4	8,918	15	24	---
Other .....	1	2,931	23	3	---	---	---	---	---
Total .....	2,585	8,467	385	2,156	222	10,239	24	284	157
Barley malt:									
United States .....	18,948	1,812	299	12,373	21,220	22,564	16,610	21,972	3,965
Canada .....	7,104	827	---	7,032	6,008	9,655	6,483	6,344	1,850
Czechoslovakia .....	1,335	845	395	3,199	---	1,000	1,048	1,429	1,130
Poland .....	---	---	1,069	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom .....	359	120	---	598	---	500	399	300	---
Denmark .....	425	1,213	---	1/	---	699	1,426	---	---
Other .....	2,003	411	1/	2,036	3,587	1,554	1,335	1,498	1,991
Total .....	30,174	5,228	1,763	25,238	30,815	35,972	27,301	31,543	8,936
Copra:									
United States .....	1,247	634	1	971	504	3,271	472	1,015	---
Philippines .....	54,780	14,145	1,027	64,789	79,335	60,952	45,805	23,020	31,991
Malaysia .....	2,517	3,678	---	---	---	---	10,576	2,011	2,178
Indonesia .....	573	2,345	1,717	---	---	---	1,917	947	---
Dominican Republic ..	193	763	199	---	646	---	---	318	1,041
Mexico .....	---	437	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	938	2,526	811	2,826	20	---	808	1,035	64
Total .....	60,248	24,528	3,755	68,586	80,505	64,223	59,578	28,346	35,274
Tallow:									
United States .....	6,224	10,578	17,418	7,029	3,335	5,498	6,441	8,815	10,109
Argentina .....	---	2,794	11,395	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay .....	---	40	705	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	19	2,518	108	46	---	49	---	---	124
Total .....	6,243	15,930	29,626	7,075	3,335	5,547	6,441	8,815	10,233
Cocoa beans:									
Ecuador .....	6,128	5,752	8,229	6,702	6,816	7,390	4,057	5,674	2,253
Costa Rica .....	1,478	1,335	404	2,172	572	1,745	1,584	1,317	1,377
Brazil .....	89	186	3,616	146	---	213	88	---	---

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Table 5.--Colombia: Quantity of major agricultural imports by leading countries of origin, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

Product	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	<u>Metric tons</u>								
Wheat:									
United States .....	102,760	133,066	93,006	145,073	118,202	249,286	105,461	106,260	207,834
Canada .....	23,624	2,224	---	1,000	9,901	---	---	---	---
Argentina .....	---	---	---	11,995	45,434	---	43,109	41,248	---
Other .....	94	---	---	---	----	---	21,784	80,621	35,182
Total .....	126,478	135,290	93,006	158,068	173,537	249,286	170,354	228,128	243,016
Wheat flour:									
United States .....	11,949	18,999	3,466	9,945	643	5,627	661	1,818	740
Canada .....	89	27	---	---	---	---	---	40	31
Peru .....	7	77	79	30	---	10	---	18	16
Other .....	---	1	10,007	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total .....	12,045	19,104	13,552	9,975	643	5,637	661	1,876	787
Rice:									
United States .....	9,203	192	73	223	516	551	283	200	260
Ecuador .....	15,297	2,534	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	14,641	13	---	---	34	25	15	39	2
Total .....	39,141	2,739	73	223	550	576	298	239	262
Barley malt:									
United States .....	<u>1</u> /	---	----	5,096	1,496	---	----	---	---
Canada .....	---	----	---	2,287	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia .....	3,097	---	---	---	---	1,975	---	---	---
Poland .....	---	---	---	---	---	3,993	1,349	---	---
United Kingdom .....	599	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark .....	2,098	196	---	3,772	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	60	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Total .....	5,854	196	---	11,155	1,496	5,969	1,349	---	---
Copra:									
United States .....	<u>1</u> /	2,173	996	---	---	3	---	---	---
Philippines .....	6,133	21,281	5,548	5,772	3,527	1,609	---	---	---
Malaysia .....	15,315	894	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia .....	1,881	---	1,481	8,364	1,902	6,682	---	---	---
Dominican Republic ...	438	---	1,637	697	---	---	300	693	---
Mexico .....	---	---	1,643	540	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	6,203	3,039	2,340	991	---	2,647	---	---	1,406
Total .....	29,970	27,387	13,645	16,364	5,429	10,941	300	693	1,406
Tallow:									
United States .....	11,168	10,602	8,871	12,140	9,058	8,908	17,752	24,942	26,428
Argentina .....	---	1,127	4,868	7,976	11,037	27,849	6,897	7,728	3,464
Uruguay .....	---	---	200	---	1,085	1,157	30	40	1,213
Other .....	941	4,345	3,332	3,847	418	95	25	---	---
Total .....	12,109	16,074	17,271	23,963	21,598	38,009	24,704	32,710	31,105
Cocoa beans:									
Ecuador .....	5,936	6,305	5,693	8,575	8,662	5,619	7,661	9,762	9,439
Costa Rica .....	2,367	2,103	136	690	708	1,311	---	---	---
Brazil .....	---	---	---	929	3,996	10,742	3,074	168	100

See footnote at end of table.

Continued



Table 5.--Colombia: Quantity of major agricultural imports by leading countries of origin, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

	Average	Average	Average	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Product	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69						
					Metric tons				
Cocoa beans--Cont.:									
Gold Coast .....	215	---	---	604	---	473	---	---	---
Other .....	950	191	72	908	2,351	1,190	262	36	---
Total .....	8,860	7,464	12,321	10,532	9,739	11,011	5,991	7,027	3,630
Wool, unmanufactured:									
United States ....	70	38	10	75	50	75	77	72	52
Australia .....	313	309	1/	326	339	406	247	246	172
United Kingdom ...	369	558	1/	281	346	310	329	578	740
France .....	380	387	1/	119	218	290	549	722	835
South Africa .....	364	248	5	188	479	408	286	460	414
Argentina .....	39	1,839	2,067	5	8	9	86	87	29
Uruguay .....	260	1,178	2,860	391	299	127	213	268	156
Other .....	655	776	170	520	705	571	583	904	1,095
Total .....	2,450	5,333	5,112	1,905	2,444	2,196	2,370	3,337	3,493
Cotton, unmanufactured:									
United States ....	7,475	717	2,609	2,062	8,653	14,244	9,472	2,945	1/
Peru .....	1,436	542	686	203	3,796	358	1,392	1,430	717
Other .....	447	21	261	220	26	159	---	1,831	---
Total .....	9,358	1,280	3,556	2,485	12,475	14,761	10,864	6,206	717
Pulses:									
United States ....	527	1,412	393	1,096	894	105	525	13	14
Other .....	682	1,238	1,084	158	2,753	---	502	---	---
Total .....	1,209	2,650	1,477	1,254	3,647	105	1,027	13	14

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Table 5.--Colombia: Quantity of major agricultural imports by leading countries of origin, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

Product	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cocoa beans--Continued:									
Gold Coast .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	148	810	---	---	355	5	---	---	---
Total .....	8,451	9,218	5,829	10,194	13,722	17,677	10,735	9,830	9,539
Wool, unmanufactured:									
United States .....	94	25	14	4	---	50	---	---	---
Australia .....	280	850	245	---	---	---	1/	---	---
United Kingdom .....	1,296	502	132	122	---	4	---	---	---
France .....	1,021	75	2	---	---	---	---	3	---
South Africa .....	437	355	26	8	---	25	---	---	---
Argentina .....	53	1,526	4,760	2,829	1,250	2,530	1,565	2,439	2,552
Uruguay .....	288	1,502	1,046	2,900	2,953	3,785	1,566	2,798	3,198
Other .....	1,302	696	424	358	435	203	133	45	32
Total .....	4,771	5,531	6,649	6,221	4,638	6,597	3,264	5,285	5,782
Cotton, unmanufactured :									
United States .....	1/	189	1,147	2,248	7,587	5,454	1	1	1/
Peru .....	297	331	579	770	428	833	362	903	902
Other .....	40	45	---	21	899	241	167	---	---
Total .....	337	565	1,726	3,039	8,914	6,528	530	904	902
Pulses:									
United States .....	2,185	10	3	4,848	414	511	14	1,003	23
Other .....	4,089	251	---	1,849	2	492	198	2,720	2,010
Total .....	6,274	261	3	6,697	416	1,003	212	3,723	2,033

1/ Less than 1 metric ton.

Sources: (6), (15), and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 6.--Colombia: Value of major agricultural exports, by leading countries of destination, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69

Product	1955-59	1960-64	1965-69	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 dollars								
Bananas:									
United States .....	2,718	141	446	3,912	4,146	1,833	1,959	1,738	377
West Germany .....	9,663	8,348	5,871	7,538	10,457	12,936	9,157	8,226	9,869
Belgium -									
Luxembourg .....	1,956	65	5	1,279	3,896	3,103	1,456	36	---
Netherlands .....	3,164	3,566	11,575	3,558	4,133	3,390	1,729	3,012	2,534
Other .....	2,598	679	3,714	562	5,458	4,947	1,162	870	900
Total .....	20,099	12,799	21,610	16,849	28,090	26,209	15,463	13,882	13,680
Coffee beans:									
United States .....	324,576	219,265	159,638	398,817	346,867	324,859	278,018	274,317	243,495
West Germany .....	29,228	40,352	57,600	34,643	21,005	22,247	33,257	34,987	33,262
France .....	1,599	1,797	2,655	2,724	1,328	1,166	2,147	628	981
Belgium -									
Luxembourg .....	4,763	4,460	7,926	6,532	3,072	4,256	4,637	5,320	3,455
Netherlands .....	6,361	9,279	16,468	6,689	4,262	4,706	6,822	9,324	8,579
Sweden .....	10,758	12,024	16,783	10,977	10,406	9,973	11,996	10,438	9,993
Spain .....	3,363	8,949	18,825	7,674	1,194	4,989	2,461	499	1,821
Canada .....	8,096	6,807	5,081	7,341	12,328	8,369	4,709	7,731	6,097
Finland .....	2,547	5,477	12,047	2,155	3,249	2,655	1,586	3,092	2,901
Other .....	9,710	25,584	40,968	9,834	9,354	5,568	8,881	14,912	21,676
Total .....	401,001	333,994	337,991	487,386	413,065	388,788	354,514	361,248	332,260
Sugar:									
United States .....	---	4,140	8,314	---	---	---	---	---	9
Other .....	1,520	130	3,039	2,385	4,956	260	1/	1/	---
Total .....	1,520	4,270	11,353	2,385	4,956	260	1/	1/	9
Cotton, unmanufactured									
West Germany .....	1	2,327	3,657	---	---	---	---	5	3,228
France .....	---	875	1,158	---	---	---	---	---	1,538
Belgium -									
Luxembourg .....	---	292	295	---	---	---	---	---	756
Netherlands .....	---	1,331	1,164	---	---	---	---	---	592
United Kingdom .....	---	3,179	7,202	---	---	---	---	---	1,945
Other .....	1	2,985	3,803	1/	1/	3	1/	3	4,653
Total .....	2	10,989	17,277	1/	1/	3	1/	8	12,712
Tobacco, unmanufactured									
United States 2/.....	1/	1,938	1,352	1/	---	---	---	2	206
West Germany .....	1,557	1,381	1,503	1,334	2,042	2,014	1,131	1,265	1,302
France .....	301	703	68	447	367	257	194	241	219
Belgium -									
Luxembourg .....	43	99	154	25	30	66	50	42	52
Netherlands.....	132	251	530	69	113	128	157	191	166
Other .....	357	1,371	2,255	257	424	401	450	254	431
Total .....	2,390	5,743	5,861	2,132	2,976	2,866	1,982	1,995	2,376
Total above (rounded)	425.0	367.8	394.1	508.8	449.1	418.1	372.0	377.1	361.0
Total agricultural exports (rounded)	426.8	369.9	409.5	510.3	452.2	419.9	373.0	378.4	362.2
Other exports (rounded)	86.4	101.6	128.5	73.6	84.8	91.2	87.7	94.6	102.4
Total exports (rounded)	513.1	471.5	537.8	583.9	537.0	511.1	460.7	473.0	464.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued



Table 6.--Colombia: Value of major agricultural exports, by leading countries of destination, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

Product	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
<u>1,000 dollars</u>									
Bananas:									
United States .....	225	34	68	---	---	132	---	318	1,779
West Germany .....	9,249	7,791	8,622	6,207	9,733	8,438	5,254	4,134	1,796
Belgium -									
Luxembourg .....	---	---	---	327	---	---	23	---	---
Netherlands .....	3,322	2,416	4,051	5,509	6,370	7,172	16,613	16,088	11,632
Other .....	1,273	370	490	363	2,523	4,256	3,113	4,152	4,524
Total .....	14,069	10,611	13,231	12,406	18,626	19,998	25,003	24,692	19,731
Coffee beans:									
United States .....	215,322	219,192	188,587	229,727	185,494	160,439	159,955	156,444	135,821
West Germany .....	36,607	40,973	36,601	54,316	49,208	53,911	52,797	62,211	69,850
France .....	1,526	1,322	1,863	3,294	2,217	1,819	2,268	3,184	3,795
Belgium -									
Luxembourg .....	2,728	3,404	3,810	8,905	8,599	5,872	8,831	8,379	7,982
Netherlands .....	3,621	8,247	9,032	16,918	14,845	11,692	14,571	20,951	20,298
Sweden .....	9,624	12,194	11,250	17,059	18,324	15,854	14,588	17,779	17,372
Spain .....	5,461	10,385	12,344	14,734	18,180	19,133	17,150	20,100	19,563
Canada .....	6,329	6,336	7,295	7,980	7,190	4,644	4,459	4,925	4,188
Finland .....	4,855	5,559	5,145	8,927	9,444	12,083	10,746	13,325	14,636
Other .....	21,943	24,608	27,190	32,501	30,400	42,819	37,007	44,176	50,437
Total .....	308,016	332,220	303,117	394,361	343,901	328,266	322,372	351,474	343,942
Sugar:									
United States .....	4,976	6,963	5,480	3,271	6,816	7,459	9,373	8,775	9,147
Other .....	232	420	---	---	781	798	1,883	6,131	5,600
Total .....	5,208	7,383	5,480	3,271	7,597	8,257	11,256	14,906	14,747
Cotton, unmanufactured:									
West Germany .....	1,533	2,878	2,268	1,730	1,538	299	6,472	3,879	6,095
France .....	818	1,158	622	237	436	32	1,767	1,076	2,477
Belgium -									
Luxembourg .....	198	196	17	192	284	7	265	461	456
Netherlands .....	1,478	2,872	1,023	689	1,028	103	964	838	2,885
United Kingdom .....	4,588	4,488	2,923	1,951	3,534	1,795	4,009	16,234	10,438
Other .....	2,002	4,194	2,608	1,570	1,241	13	1,952	5,563	10,246
Total .....	10,617	15,786	9,461	6,369	8,061	2,249	15,429	28,051	32,597
Tobacco, unmanufactured:									
United States 2/ .....	1,064	1,547	2,242	4,630	2,039	779	690	685	1,323
West Germany .....	1,115	1,553	1,161	1,776	1,730	1,461	1,744	1,133	1,445
France .....	429	789	1,654	424	---	294	45	---	---
Belgium -									
Luxembourg .....	76	162	51	153	402	278	57	3	29
Netherlands .....	131	198	332	428	1,358	443	178	252	418
Other .....	1,229	1,441	1,727	2,026	1,676	2,296	1,676	2,830	4,041
Total .....	4,044	5,690	7,167	9,437	7,205	5,551	4,390	4,903	7,256
Total above (rounded)	342.0	371.7	338.5	425.8	385.4	364.3	378.4	424.0	418.3
Total agricultural exports (rounded)	342.8	374.0	342.1	428.4	399.5	381.7	387.6	428.5	449.0
Other exports (rounded)	91.7	89.4	104.6	119.7	139.6	125.9	122.3	129.8	156.3
Total exports (rounded)	434.5	463.4	446.7	548.1	539.1	507.6	509.9	558.3	605.3

1/ Less than \$500. 2/ Excludes Puerto Rico. Note: In some instances data may differ from U.N. and FAO data, due mainly to definitions of coverage. Columns may not always add due to rounding.  
Source: (6), (15), and U.N. trade, (computer printouts).

Table 7.--Colombia: Value of major agricultural imports by leading countries of origin, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69

Product	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	Average 1965-69	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<u>1,000 dollars</u>									
Wheat:									
United States .....	6,869	9,961	11,624	3,489	8,544	9,478	6,313	6,521	7,496
Canada .....	756	468	202	1,495	---	1/	501	1,785	---
Argentina .....	---	171	1,799	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	171	2	2,022	---	---	---	855	---	---
Total .....	7,796	10,602	15,647	4,984	8,544	9,478	7,669	8,306	7,496
Wheat flour:									
United States .....	1,053	1,900	123	1/	49	744	1,273	3,196	2,653
Canada .....	109	38	2	1/	2	2	311	231	178
Peru .....	---	5	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total .....	1,162	1,946	127	1/	51	746	1,584	3,427	2,831
Rice:									
United States .....	145	301	77	427	45	199	1	54	25
Ecuador .....	292	582	---	---	1	1,452	2	3	---
Other .....	---	346	7	1	---	---	---	---	---
Total .....	437	1,229	84	428	46	1,651	3	57	25
Barley malt:									
United States .....	2,982	278	42	2,001	3,167	3,758	2,579	3,403	653
Canada .....	1,093	123	---	1,137	943	1,394	1,023	968	289
Czechoslovakia .....	212	131	60	477	---	149	185	248	189
Poland .....	---	---	170	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom .....	64	18	---	115	---	80	72	55	---
Denmark .....	76	181	---	1/	---	145	237	---	---
Other .....	356	70	---	379	681	224	241	255	333
Total .....	4,783	801	272	4,109	4,791	5,750	4,337	4,929	1,464
Copra:									
United States .....	362	118	1/	222	100	690	88	285	---
Philippines .....	11,390	2,977	226	13,584	16,227	12,295	9,359	5,483	7,301
Malaysia .....	541	737	---	---	---	---	2,120	587	597
Indonesia .....	136	488	369	---	---	---	401	280	---
Dominican Republic:	43	163	52	---	136	---	---	79	245
Mexico .....	---	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	119	497	176	571	5	---	174	271	14
Total .....	12,591	5,065	823	14,377	16,468	12,985	12,142	6,985	8,157
Tallow:									
United States .....	1,562	2,231	3,343	1,730	842	1,404	1,692	2,143	2,136
Argentina .....	---	581	2,652	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay .....	---	8	156	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	5	538	34	12	---	13	---	---	28
Total .....	1,567	3,358	6,185	1,742	842	1,417	1,692	2,143	2,164
Cocoa beans:									
Ecuador .....	4,572	3,145	4,915	5,306	4,153	4,837	4,017	4,548	1,563
Costa Rica .....	1,206	739	197	1,805	367	1,403	1,404	1,051	892
Brazil .....	72	99	1,737	152	---	132	77	---	---

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Table 7.--Colombia: Value of major agricultural imports by leading countries of origin, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

Product	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>								
Wheat:									
United States .....	9,558	12,814	8,336	11,900	8,758	19,958	7,969	7,304	14,129
Canada .....	2,019	228	---	92	1,011	---	---	---	---
Argentina .....	---	---	---	857	3,083	---	3,145	2,765	---
Other .....	12	---	---	---	---	---	1,643	6,113	2,356
Total .....	11,289	13,042	8,336	12,849	12,852	19,958	12,757	16,182	16,485
Wheat flour:									
United States .....	1,492	2,509	1,653	1,195	95	91	97	231	102
Canada .....	10	3	---	---	---	---	---	5	3
Peru .....	1	12	9	4	---	3	---	3	2
Other .....	---	1	12	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total .....	1,503	2,525	1,674	1,199	95	94	97	239	107
Rice:									
United States .....	1,403	31	8	40	104	132	36	47	65
Ecuador .....	2,398	513	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	1,725	1	---	---	4	10	6	14	2
Total .....	5,526	545	8	40	108	142	42	61	67
Barley malt:									
United States .....	1/	---	---	738	209	---	---	---	---
Canada .....	---	---	---	327	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia .....	468	---	---	---	---	301	---	---	---
Poland .....	---	---	---	---	---	632	218	---	---
United Kingdom .....	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark .....	315	32	---	558	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total .....	885	32	---	1,623	209	933	218	---	---
Copra:									
United States .....	1/	389	202	---	---	2	---	---	---
Philippines .....	1,196	4,064	1,087	1,235	796	334	---	---	---
Malaysia .....	2,925	165	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia .....	391	---	327	1,723	423	1,424	---	---	---
Dominican Republic ...	85	---	334	152	---	---	69	192	---
Mexico .....	---	---	319	107	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	1,294	501	454	218	---	570	---	---	309
Total .....	5,891	5,119	2,723	3,435	1,219	2,330	69	192	309
Tallow:									
United States .....	2,440	2,187	1,800	2,593	2,507	2,312	3,582	3,928	4,386
Argentina .....	---	276	1,025	1,606	2,906	6,921	1,510	1,367	555
Uruguay .....	---	---	42	---	266	302	7	9	198
Other .....	211	975	652	821	145	20	7	---	---
Total .....	2,651	3,438	3,519	5,020	5,824	9,555	5,106	5,304	5,139
Cocoa beans:									
Ecuador .....	2,399	3,025	3,483	5,254	4,777	3,415	4,560	5,493	6,330
Costa Rica .....	1,234	1,108	68	393	325	660	---	---	---
Brazil .....	---	---	---	493	1,686	5,310	1,654	22	12

See footnote at end of table.

Continued



Table 7.--Colombia: Value of major agricultural imports by leading countries of origin, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

Product	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	Average 1965-69	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<u>1,000 dollars</u>									
Cocoa beans--Cont.:									
Gold Coast .....	197	---	---	511	---	473	---	---	---
Other .....	712	103	38	762	1,584	936	245	30	---
Total .....	6,759	4,086	6,887	8,536	6,104	7,781	5,743	5,629	2,455
Wool, unmanufactured:									
United States .....	243	164	19	177	213	327	278	221	230
Australia .....	781	688	---	793	769	1,239	576	529	370
United Kingdom .....	1,057	1,519	1	566	976	1,112	984	1,645	2,019
France .....	1,408	1,186	---	426	821	1,315	2,149	2,331	2,631
South Africa .....	1,229	641	10	525	1,546	1,722	1,116	1,237	1,248
Argentina .....	65	2,521	2,744	9	12	27	133	142	53
Uruguay .....	567	2,128	4,787	893	681	341	488	431	278
Other .....	1,739	1,957	236	1,301	1,313	1,730	1,711	2,638	3,311
Total .....	7,089	10,804	7,797	4,690	6,331	7,813	7,435	9,174	10,140
Cotton, unmanufactured:									
United States .....	5,676	430	1,575	1,857	7,134	10,770	6,674	1,944	1/
Peru .....	1,205	512	688	242	3,089	433	1,111	1,152	730
Other .....	296	19	165	205	31	212	---	1,031	---
Total .....	7,177	961	2,427	2,304	10,254	11,415	7,785	4,127	730
Pulses:									
United States .....	115	346	113	254	224	16	75	4	5
Other .....	155	281	282	33	616	---	129	---	---
Total .....	270	627	395	287	840	16	204	4	5
Total above (round)	49.6	39.5	40.6	41.5	54.3	59.1	48.6	44.8	35.5
Total agricultural imports (rounded)	74.1	57.4	64.1	81.2	81.6	80.0	66.5	61.1	62.4
Other imports (rounded)	450.8	484.3	526.6	588.1	575.6	402.6	333.5	354.5	456.2
Total imports (rounded)	524.9	541.7	590.7	669.3	657.2	482.6	400.0	415.6	518.6

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Table 7.--Colombia: Value of major agricultural imports by leading countries of origin, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

Product	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
<u>1,000 dollars</u>									
Cocoa beans--Continued:									
Gold Coast .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	74	443	---	---	186	3	---	---	---
Total .....	3,707	4,576	3,551	6,140	6,975	9,388	6,214	5,515	6,342
Wool, unmanufactured:									
United States .....	294	154	107	34	---	96	---	---	---
Australia .....	533	1,825	711	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom .....	3,670	1,380	326	200	---	3	---	2	---
France .....	3,042	248	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa .....	1,291	595	53	20	---	51	---	---	---
Argentina .....	88	1,814	6,222	4,430	1,778	3,508	2,139	3,193	3,103
Uruguay .....	559	2,382	1,649	5,771	5,568	6,431	2,698	4,299	4,937
Other .....	3,376	1,469	979	649	574	272	206	82	48
Total .....	12,853	9,867	10,057	11,104	7,920	10,361	5,043	7,576	8,088
Cotton, unmanufactured:									
United States .....	1/	155	676	1,317	4,609	3,257	2	3	2
Peru .....	281	304	514	730	422	789	352	900	976
Other .....	41	45	---	14	562	158	104	---	---
Total .....	322	504	1,190	2,061	5,593	4,204	458	903	978
Pulses:									
United States .....	610	3	1	1,112	127	135	5	293	6
Other .....	867	52	---	483	2	157	56	728	465
Total .....	1,477	55	1	1,595	129	292	61	1,021	471
Total above (round) ....	46.1	39.7	31.1	45.1	40.9	57.3	30.1	37.0	38.0
Total agricultural imports (rounded) .....	62.8	54.0	42.6	65.1	56.4	93.6	47.7	59.6	63.1
Other imports (rounded) :	494.3	486.4	463.4	521.2	397.1	580.7	449.2	583.7	622.4
Total imports (rounded) :	557.1	540.4	506.0	586.3	453.5	674.3	496.9	643.3	685.5

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: (6), (15), and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 8.--Colombia: Value of exports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69

SITC code	Commodity group	Average : 1955-59	Average : 1960-64	Average : 1965-69	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<u>Million dollars</u>										
00	:Live animals and food:									
01	: Live animals .....	1/	0.2	4.6	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
02	: Meats and meat preparations .....	---	1/	2.0	---	---	---	---	---	1/
04	: Dairy products and eggs .....	1/	---	.2	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	---
05	: Cereals and cereal preparations .....	1/	.3	1.0	1/	.1	1/	1/	---	1/
06	: Fruits and vegetables .....	20.1	12.9	22.4	16.9	28.0	26.3	15.5	13.9	13.7
07	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey :	1.5	4.4	12.1	2.4	4.9	.3	1/	1/	1/
08	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices .....	401.0	334.0	337.4	487.4	413.1	388.8	354.5	361.3	332.3
09	: Animal feed .....	.2	.5	3.4	---	.9	1/	1/	.3	1/
	: Miscellaneous food preparations .....	1/	1/	.1	---	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
11	:Beverages:									
	: Alcoholic and nonalcoholic .....	1/	1/	---	1/	1/	---	1/	---	1/
121	:Agricultural raw materials:									
21	: Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	2.5	5.7	5.8	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.4
22	: Hides and skins, undressed .....	.5	.5	3.1	.3	.8	.5	.4	.3	.6
231.1	: Oilseeds .....	1/	---	.1	.2	.2	.2	1/	1/	---
261-265	: Natural rubber .....	1/	1/	.1	---	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
29	: Natural fibers .....	1/	10.9	16.6	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	12.7
4	: Crude materials, n.e.s. ....	.9	.5	.3	1.0	1.2	.9	.6	.6	.5
	: Animal and vegetable oils and fats ...	1/	1/	---	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	: Total agricultural exports .....	426.8	369.9	409.3	510.3	452.2	419.9	373.0	378.4	362.2
	: Other exports .....	86.4	101.6	134.7	73.6	84.8	91.2	87.7	94.6	102.4
	: Total exports .....	513.1	471.5	544.0	583.9	537.0	511.1	460.7	473.0	464.6
					<u>Percent</u>					
	: Agricultural share of total .....	83.2	78.5	75.2	87.4	84.2	82.2	81.0	80.0	78.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 8.--Colombia: Value of exports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

SITC code	Commodity group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
<u>Million dollars</u>										
00	Live animals and food:									
01	Live animals .....	1/	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.4	6.0	1.5	2.2	6.9
02	Meats and meat preparations .....	1/	---	---	---	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.6
03	Dairy products and eggs .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.3	.4
04	Cereals and cereal preparations .....	1/	.6	.4	---	.3	---	---	.2	4.3
05	Fruits and vegetables .....	14.1	10.8	13.5	12.4	19.0	22.5	25.5	24.1	20.7
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey .....	5.2	7.4	5.6	3.7	7.8	9.4	13.1	14.6	15.9
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices .....	308.0	332.2	303.1	394.4	344.0	328.4	322.4	349.3	343.1
08	Animal feed .....	.1	.2	1.2	.9	2.5	3.0	1.7	3.6	6.0
09	Miscellaneous food preparations .....	1/	---	---	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
11	Beverages:									
	Alcoholic and nonalcoholic .....	1/	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
121	Agricultural raw materials:									
21	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	4.0	5.7	7.2	9.4	7.2	5.6	4.4	4.8	7.2
22	Hides and skins, undressed .....	.4	.5	.8	.4	1.3	2.7	1.3	2.7	7.6
231.1	Oilseeds .....	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.6
261-265	Natural rubber .....	1/	.1	1/	1/	1/	.1	.1	.1	.1
29	Natural fibers .....	10.6	15.6	9.4	6.3	8.1	2.2	15.4	25.0	32.2
4	Crude materials, n.e.s. ....	.4	.6	.6	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
	Animal and vegetable oils and fats ..	1/	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Total agricultural exports .....	342.8	374.0	342.1	428.4	399.5	381.7	387.6	428.8	449.0
	Other exports .....	91.7	89.4	104.6	119.7	139.6	125.9	122.3	129.5	156.3
	Total exports .....	434.5	463.4	446.7	548.1	539.1	507.6	509.9	558.3	605.3
<u>Percent</u>										
	Agricultural share of total .....	78.9	80.7	76.6	78.2	74.1	75.2	76.0	76.8	74.2

1/ Less than \$50,000. Note: In some instances data from U.N., FAO, and Comercio Exterior differ, due partly to definitions of coverage. Columns may not always add due to rounding.  
Sources: (6), (16), and (18).



Table 9.--Colombia: Value of imports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69

SITC code	Commodity group	Average : 1955-59	Average : 1960-64	Average : 1965-69	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
					<u>Million dollars</u>					
00	Live animals and food:									
01	Meats and meat preparations	1.9	0.7	0.6	7.9	1.3	1/	1/	1/	1.0
02	Dairy products and eggs	.4	1/	.1	2.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	1.4	.1	.4	4.2	1.3	1.1	1/	1/	.2
05	Fruits and vegetables	16.6	16.1	18.9	13.7	17.0	19.5	15.1	17.5	12.9
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	2.7	2.5	1.9	3.3	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.5
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	2.0	.4	.2	.5	.7	3.3	4.8	.9	.8
08	Animal feed	7.1	5.1	7.7	8.9	6.5	8.2	5.9	6.0	7.1
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	.5	.3	.9	1.2	1.1	.3	1/	1/	.1
		1.0	.1	.2	1.4	1.6	.8	.1	1.3	1/
11	Beverages:									
	Alcoholic and nonalcoholic	1.8	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.5	.9	1.7
121	Agricultural raw materials:									
21	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
22	Hides and skins, undressed	.4	.1	.2	1.0	.6	.1	1/	.3	.1
231.1	Oilseeds	12.7	5.3	1.1	14.3	16.8	13.1	12.2	7.1	8.3
261-265	Natural rubber	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.5	5.2	3.6	3.8	3.0	6.0
29	Natural fibers	14.3	10.6	10.2	7.1	16.7	19.3	15.2	13.4	11.0
4	Crude materials, n.e.s.	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	.9	.8	1.1
	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	6.2	9.0	13.4	7.7	4.9	6.0	5.2	7.4	9.6
	Total agricultural imports	74.1	57.4	64.1	81.2	81.6	80.0	66.5	61.1	62.4
	Other imports	450.8	484.3	526.6	588.1	575.6	402.6	333.5	354.5	456.2
	Total imports	524.9	541.7	590.7	669.3	657.2	482.6	400.0	415.6	518.6
					<u>Percent</u>					
	Agricultural share of total	14.1	10.6	10.9	12.1	12.4	16.6	16.6	14.7	12.0

See footnote at end of table.

Continued

Table 9.--Colombia: Value of imports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials, average 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-69--Continued

[illegible]

1/ Less than \$50,000. Note: In some instances data from U.N., FAO, and Comercio Exterior differ slightly due partly to definitions of coverage.

Sources:  $(6)$ ,  $(\overline{16})$ , and  $(\overline{18})$ .

Table 10.--U.S. exports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials to Colombia, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-71

[illegible]

Continued

Table 10.--U.S. exports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials to Colombia, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-71--Continued

[illegible]

Sources: (27) and (28).



Table 11.--U.S. imports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials from Colombia, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-71

SITC code	Commodity group	Average : 1955-59 :	Average : 1960-64 :	Average : 1965-69 :	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
						<u>1,000 dollars</u>					
	:Live animals and food:										
00	: Live animals .....	---	18	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
01	: Meats and meat preparations ...	<u>1</u> /	24	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
02	: Dairy products and eggs .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
04	: Cereals and cereal										
	: preparations .....	---	---	98	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
05	: Fruits and vegetables .....	1,871	126	602	3,383	2,508	1,011	1,039	1,412	339	186
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations										
	: and honey .....	83	4,069	10,042	12	179	4	194	24	10	5,009
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices :	342,640	223,707	163,951	408,391	372,575	349,013	291,152	292,068	244,529	226,619
08	: Animal feed .....	23	3	1	---	---	---	---	113	17	---
09	: Miscellaneous food										
	: preparations .....	1	5	4	---	---	"	4	---	---	---
	: Beverages:										
11	: Alcoholic and nonalcoholic ....	---	20	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	:Agricultural raw materials:										
121	: Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	---	1,706	1,967	---	---	---	---	---	154	575
21	: Hides and skins, undressed ...	207	936	2,053	198	376	227	108	124	88	102
22	: Oilseeds .....	2	---	1	---	2	---	9	---	---	---
231.1	: Natural rubber .....	<u>1</u> /	10	27	---	---	1	---	1	9	14
261-265	: Natural fibers .....	5	9	18	---	9	---	8	7	5	2
29	: Crude materials, n.e.s. ....	627	431	370	716	804	606	575	432	375	410
4	: Animal and vegetable oils										
	: and fats .....	20	30	17	15	16	34	17	17	7	47
	: Total agricultural imports .:	345,479	231,094	179,204	412,716	376,469	350,896	293,106	294,198	245,533	232,964
	: Other imports .....	35,670	43,851	73,985	29,157	32,658	32,250	38,698	45,596	53,959	41,506
	: Total imports .....	381,149	274,945	253,189	441,873	409,127	383,146	331,804	339,794	299,492	274,470
						<u>Percent</u>					
	: Agricultural share of total :	90.6	84.1	70.8	93.4	92.0	91.6	88.3	86.6	82.0	84.9

Table 11.--U.S. imports of foods, beverages, and agricultural raw materials from Colombia, averages 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-71--Continued

[illegible]

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: (27) and (28).

Table 12.--Colombia: Daily per capita consumption by major food groups, 1956-58, 1959-61, and 1964-66

Food group	1956-58			1959-61			1964-66		
	Calories	Protein	Fat	Calories	Protein	Fat	Calories	Protein	Fat
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Grams</u>	<u>Grams</u>
Cereal products .....	718	18.3	5.6	732	18.3	5.5	674	16.4	4.7
Starchy crops <u>1/</u> .....	348	4.5	1.3	335	4.4	1.3	352	4.7	1.0
Sugar .....	571	1.1	---	535	1.0	---	562	1.0	---
Pulses <u>2/</u> .....	89	5.1	1.3	78	4.5	1.1	68	3.7	1.4
Other fruits & vegetables ..	96	2.3	1.2	95	2.3	1.2	86	2.2	1.1
Fats and oils <u>3/</u> .....	147	---	16.6	148	---	16.8	157	1	17.7
Meat, fish, and eggs .....	227	13.7	18.8	215	13.0	17.7	198	12.7	16.0
Milk and cheese .....	147	9.9	7.7	141	9.5	7.2	170	12.0	7.4
Total .....	<u>4/2,340</u>	<u>54.9</u>	<u>52.5</u>	<u>4/2,280</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>50.8</u>	<u>4/2,270</u>	<u>52.8</u>	<u>49.3</u>

1/ Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, yams, and cassava. Also includes bananas and plantains.

2/ Includes peanuts, tree nuts, and cacao.

3/ Includes butter.

4/ Rounded to the nearest 10 calories.

Sources: (5), and unpublished USDA data.

Table 13.--Colombia: Distribution and characteristics of population and labor force, census years 1938, 1951, and 1964

Population distribution, labor force, and education	Unit	1938	1951	1964
Population - total .....	1,000	8,702	11,642	17,482
Regions <u>1</u> /:				
Highlands .....	Percent of total	80.5	80.4	77.5
Caribbean .....	Percent of total	15.8	16.2	17.7
Other .....	Percent of total	3.7	3.4	4.8
Zones <u>2</u> /:				
Rural .....	Percent of total	70.1	63.2	47.2
Urban .....	Percent of total	29.9	36.8	52.8
18 principal cities .....	Percent of total	NA	24.0	32.7
Age groups:				
14 years or less .....	Percent of total	42.0	42.5	46.6
15 to 39 years .....	Percent of total	39.9	39.4	36.1
40 to 59 years .....	Percent of total	13.1	12.9	12.4
60 years and over .....	Percent of total	5.0	5.2	4.9
Population density:				
Highlands .....	Persons/sq. mile	54.1	71.7	104.5
Caribbean .....	Persons/sq. mile	32.2	43.9	72.5
Other .....	Persons/sq. mile	1.2	1.5	3.1
Total .....	Persons/sq. mile	19.8	26.3	39.8
Labor force <u>2</u> /:				
Rural .....	1,000	1,740	1,930	2,504
Urban .....	1,000	739	1,124	2,801
Total .....	1,000	2,479	3,054	5,305
Education <u>3</u> /:				
3 years or less .....	% of population	NA	23.1	30.4
4 to 6 years .....	% of population	NA	11.8	15.8
7 to 11 years .....	% of population	NA	3.4	4.4
Other .....	% of population	NA	1.1	2.2
Literacy <u>3</u> /:				
Rural .....	% of pop. over 15 years	46.6	50.3	58.7
Urban .....	Percent	74.6	79.0	85.0
Total .....	Percent	57.6	62.3	72.9

1/ Adopted from census data in America En Cifras, Pan American Union, Organization of American States, and other sources. Data for the highlands and Caribbean regions are only for 1938 departments lying principally in those regions. Other is a residual of existing territories which includes the present Caribbean department of La Guajira.

2/ Based on labor force estimates by the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbooks 1960 and 1965. 3/ Adopted from data by Atkinson, FAER No. 66, Agricultural Productivity in Colombia. pp. 79-84.

Sources: (31), and unpublished USDA data.



Table 14.--Colombia: Population, gross domestic product, annual change, and per capita gross domestic product, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Population	Gross domestic product	Annual change	Per capita gross domestic products
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>\$ 1958</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
Averages:				
1950-54 .....	12,016	2,540	---	211
1955-59 .....	14,034	3,179	5.0	227
1960-64 .....	16,413	3,959	4.9	241
1965-69 .....	19,219	5,027	5.4	262
Annual:				
1950 .....	11,344	2,295	---	202
1951 .....	11,615	2,367	3.1	204
1952 .....	11,986	2,516	6.3	210
1953 .....	12,369	2,668	6.0	216
1954 .....	12,765	2,853	6.9	224
1955 .....	13,172	2,966	3.9	225
1956 .....	13,593	3,086	4.0	227
1957 .....	14,028	3,155	2.2	225
1958 .....	14,458	3,233	2.5	224
1959 .....	14,920	3,459	7.0	232
1960 .....	15,397	3,602	4.1	234
1961 .....	15,889	3,779	4.9	238
1962 .....	16,397	3,969	5.0	242
1963 .....	16,921	4,101	3.3	242
1964 .....	17,462	4,347	6.0	249
1965 .....	18,020	4,486	3.2	249
1966 .....	18,596	4,722	5.3	254
1967 .....	19,191	4,993	5.7	260
1968 .....	19,825	5,297	6.1	267
1969 .....	20,463	5,635	6.4	275
1970 .....	21,118	6,016	6.8	285
1971 (Preliminary) .....	21,794	6,358	5.7	292

Sources: Table 1 and unpublished data from the Agency for International Development.

Table 15.--Colombia: Gross returns per hectare for principal crops, 1950-67

Period or year	Exports crops						Domestic crops											
	Coffee	Bananas	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Tobacco	Corn	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Cotton-seed	Sesame-seed	Soybeans	Beans	Potatoes	Cassava	Plantain	Cocoa beans	
	1958 U.S. dollars per hectare 1/																	
1950	263	561	61	112	424	66	165	103	82	12	119	---	154	803	153	259	128	
1951	401	582	91	112	374	67	223	101	105	9	79	---	152	648	163	253	154	
1952	393	636	99	136	401	52	175	107	117	10	40	---	121	482	125	256	172	
1953	353	670	92	171	400	55	156	109	110	12	46	---	132	642	136	247	166	
1954	369	642	106	190	432	72	157	103	101	18	51	---	87	660	200	257	205	
1955	366	658	99	199	556	52	160	103	100	20	83	NA	118	457	178	250	175	
1956	483	704	101	183	536	58	160	102	101	17	95	NA	95	647	180	237	176	
1957	503	1,036	119	212	610	78	177	75	109	22	163	NA	123	548	170	228	202	
1958	410	855	125	232	517	63	201	105	148	28	96	14.8	96	671	147	217	196	
1959	309	703	170	304	530	69	207	107	152	37	104	17.4	84	506	190	237	337	
1960	289	713	140	288	518	70	212	98	151	39	114	123	113	508	210	183	315	
1961	307	673	149	287	540	77	212	99	158	37	113	136	166	630	237	232	285	
1962	274	583	185	298	684	64	201	117	165	34	118	138	128	349	198	260	257	
1963	305	643	127	267	588	70	193	70	151	35	140	153	121	514	192	266	222	
1964	305	599	199	241	669	90	195	86	125	45	128	180	168	878	308	335	233	
1965	305	721	170	233	634	63	217	97	150	38	154	174	124	473	248	372	230	
1966	284	696	191	305	575	64	212	116	126	47	143	159	116	647	195	291	206	
1967	285	738	164	304	595	67	NA	129	112	51	95	NA	121	456	213	320	216	
1968																		
1969																		
Average:																		
1950-54	357	620	96	153	406	61	174	104	103	13	65	---	127	632	156	257	165	
1955-59	411	797	129	241	550	63	181	98	122	27	106	155	104	549	174	228	216	
1960-64	296	644	174	278	610	74	202	95	149	38	125	150	139	577	226	259	261	
1965-67	291	718	175	281	601	65	214	114	129	45	131	166	120	525	219	328	217	
Annual change:																		
1950-54 to 1965-69	-1.52	.95	4.39	4.44	2.84	.45	1.48	.67	1.61	9.28	5.13	.97	-.41	-1.31	2.40	1.76	1.98	

1/ 1958 prices, converted to U.S. dollars using 1958 exchange rates, applied to production for each commodity.

Sources: Commodity tables 19-45.

Table 16.--Colombia: Number and area of farms, by size groups, 1951 and 1960 1/

Size of farm (hectares)	1951				1960			
	Number	Percentage	Area in	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Area in	Percentage
	of farms	: of total : farms	farms : hectares	: of total : farm area	of farms	: of total : farms	farms : hectares	: of total : farm area
	1,000	Percent	1,000 hectares	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000 hectares	Percent
Less than 3.0 ....	338	41.2	464	2.0	607	50.2	678	2.5
3.0 - 9.9 .....	258	31.4	1,511	6.7	319	26.4	1,726	6.3
10.0 - 49.9 .....	165	20.1	3,911	17.2	201	16.6	4,211	15.4
50.0 - 99.9 .....	30	3.7	2,246	9.9	40	3.3	2,680	9.8
100.0 - 499.9 ....	25	3.0	7,522	33.2	36	3.0	6,990	25.6
500.0 - 999.9 ....	3	.4	2,176	9.6	4	.3	2,731	10.0
1,000.0 and over :	2	.2	4,859	21.4	3	.2	8,322	30.4
Total .....	821	100.0	22,689	100.0	1,210	100.0	27,338	100.0

1/ Data for 1960 covers the 16 departments surveyed by the 1960 census as follows: Antioquia, Atlantico, Bolivar, Boyaca, Caldas, Cauca, Cordoba, Cundinamarca, Huila, Magdalena, Meta, Narino, Norte de Santander, Santander, Tolima, and Valle de Cauca. In 1966, the department of Quindio was formed from the southern part of Caldas. Data for 1951 covers the department of Choco instead of Meta, but includes approximately the same amount of land.

Sources: (5), (7), and (8).

Table 17.--Colombia: 1964 population, total area, and farm area by departments, 1960 and 1965

Departments	1964 population 1,000	Total area hectares	1960 farm area			1965 farm area		
			Total hectares	Crops hectares	Tallow hectares	Total hectares	Crops hectares	Pasture hectares
Caribbean:								
Atlantico .....	717	345	277	19	16	143	19	192
Bolivar .....	1,006	3,466	1,825	113	86	1,107	218	1,429
Cordoba .....	586	2,575	1,622	81	96	938	244	1,460
Magdalena .....	789	4,679	3,249	219	185	1,506	501	2,533
Total .....	3,098	11,065	6,973	433	383	3,694	982	5,614
Highlands:								
Antioquia .....	2,477	6,298	2,760	375	172	1,201	445	1,146
Boyaca .....	1,068	6,012	3,762	270	154	2,723	286	2,670
Caldas .....	1,456	1,296	1,094	323	56	508	412	539
Cauca .....	607	3,071	959	187	56	417	182	557
Cundinamarca .....	2,817	2,313	1,525	315	163	648	303	587
Huila .....	416	1,982	998	116	42	579	157	784
Narino .....	706	3,236	693	232	67	175	204	133
Norte de Santander .....	534	2,019	834	184	66	267	135	242
Santander .....	1,001	3,031	1,834	285	200	699	345	660
Tolima .....	841	2,239	1,635	324	118	791	458	766
Valle del Cauca .....	1,733	2,042	1,168	353	NA	576	373	450
Total .....	13,656	33,541	17,258	2,964	1,094	8,584	3,328	8,534
Meta .....	165	8,520	3,108	27	99	2,325	121	2,336
16 departments:								
Total .....	16,919	53,126	27,337	3,468	1,579	14,606	4,311	16,484
Percent of total .....	---	100	51.4	6.5	3.0	27.5	8.1	31.0

Sources: (7) and (8).



Table 18.--Colombia: Consumption of fertilizers, 1949/50 - 1969/70

Years	Plant nutrient content		
	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
	<u>Metric tons</u>		
1949/50 . . . . .	1,500	3,500	3,000
1950/51 . . . . .	3,000	5,000	3,000
1951/52 . . . . .	3,106	8,541	6,988
1952/53 . . . . .	3,557	9,781	8,003
1953/54 . . . . .	NA	NA	NA
1954/55 . . . . .	3,949	14,791	8,452
1955/56 . . . . .	5,299	18,315	12,362
1956/57 . . . . .	6,209	18,187	5,022
1957/58 . . . . .	6,800	17,600	NA
1958/59 . . . . .	NA	17,500	NA
1959/60 . . . . .	14,000	NA	NA
1960/61 . . . . .	19,000	19,500	15,000
1961/62 . . . . .	23,000	20,000	18,000
1962/63 . . . . .	40,000	23,000	24,000
1963/64 . . . . .	36,608	58,741	43,446
1964/65 . . . . .	53,088	55,794	52,361
1965/66 . . . . .	45,000	55,800	30,000
1966/67 . . . . .	44,700	51,800	34,300
1967/68 . . . . .	47,000	55,000	40,000
1968/69 . . . . .	53,000	49,500	45,000
1969/70 . . . . .	54,000	55,400	48,000

Sources: (12) and (14).

Table 19.--Colombia: Coffee production and exports, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area	Yield	Production	Exports	Availability	Farm prices	
						Current	Constant
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms per hectare	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
Averages:							
1950-54	739	510	379	337	42	2,781	3,359
1955-59	804	550	442	332	110	3,171	3,623
1960-64	834	560	466	365	101	3,712	2,567
1965-69	813	590	482	376	106		
Annual:							
1950	656	460	303	288	15	1,476	2,759
1951	660	610	403	302	101	1,875	3,178
1952	675	570	384	398	4/-14	2,003	3,343
1953	831	510	425	345	80	2,098	3,341
1954	872	440	384	352	32	2,836	4,057
1955	816	500	408	304	104	2,472	3,541
1956	725	540	390	289	101	3,270	4,342
1957	790	590	468	326	142	3,640	4,113
1958	832	560	462	385	77	3,571	3,571
1959	859	560	480	356	124	2,842	2,679
1960	893	520	462	339	123	3,105	2,707
1961	831	560	468	394	74	3,281	2,637
1962	824	550	450	368	82	3,209	2,428
1963	810	610	492	385	107	3,966	2,436
1964	813	560	456	338	118	4,990	2,633
1965	812	610	492	334	158	5,004	2,441
1966	811	560	456	366	90	5,867	2,451
1967	811	590	480	396	84	6,080	2,329
1968	816	580	474	395	79		
1969	816	620	507	389	118		
1970	816	570	468	384	84		
1971 (Preliminary)	816	540	438	372	66		

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1 of year shown. 2/ Exports are for the following year. For example, the year of 1950 shows 1951 calendar year exports. 3/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks. 4/ The minus availability is the result of not showing carryover stocks.

Sources: (3), (6), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 20.--Colombia: Size and number of coffee farms, 1960

Size of farm (hectares)	Number of farms	Percentage of total
Less than 1 .....	71,040	16.6
1 - 1.99 .....	64,074	14.9
2 - 4.99 .....	103,738	24.2
5 - 9.99 .....	78,219	18.2
10 - 19.99 .....	54,405	12.7
20 - 49.99 .....	36,485	8.5
50 - 99.99 .....	12,520	2.9
100 - 499.99 .....	7,721	1.8
500 and over .....	839	.2
Total .....	429,041	100.0

Source: (8).

Table 21.--Colombia: Bananas--area, yield, production, exports, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area 1,000 hectares	Yield kilograms per hectare	Production 1,000 metric tons	Export 1,000 metric tons	Availability 1,000 metric tons	Per capita		Farm prices 2/		Export prices 3/	
						: availability:		: Current		: Current	
						Kilograms		Pesos per metric ton		Pesos per metric ton	
Averages:											
1950-54	44	9,450	416	169	247	20.5	132	215	239	388	
1955-59	47	10,980	516	197	319	22.7	207	229	385	438	
1960-64	53	10,530	558	184	374	22.8	402	274	526	364	
1965-69	58	12,790	742	323	419	21.8					
Annual:											
1950	40	9,350	374	144	230	20.3	120	224	192	359	
1951	44	8,820	388	155	233	20.1	125	212	232	393	
1952	44	9,090	400	153	247	20.6	125	209	251	419	
1953	45	10,000	450	196	254	20.5	140	223	251	400	
1954	45	10,360	466	196	270	21.2	145	207	258	370	
1955	46	10,780	496	210	286	21.7	150	215	256	367	
1956	45	11,510	518	216	302	22.2	150	199	302	401	
1957	47	10,680	502	184	318	22.7	175	198	516	583	
1958	50	10,180	509	174	335	23.2	250	250	501	501	
1959	48	11,520	553	203	350	23.5	290	273	387	365	
1960	50	11,140	557	191	366	23.8	306	267	440	384	
1961	51	11,220	572	206	366	23.0	325	261	444	357	
1962	49	10,590	519	147	372	22.7	364	275	438	331	
1963	56	10,370	581	203	378	22.3	425	261	607	373	
1964	58	9,660	560	172	388	22.2	578	305	701	370	
1965	58	11,260	653	242	411	22.8	653	318	787	384	
1966	58	12,430	721	311	410	22.0	682	285	808	337	
1967	58	13,170	764	326	438	22.8	749	287	1,031	335	
1968	58	13,280	770	402	368	18.6					
1969	60	13,330	800	334	466	22.8					
1970	62	13,180	817	262	555	26.3					
1971 (Preliminary)	63	13,100	825								

1/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks.

2/ Farm prices received for bananas consumed domestically.

3/ Farm prices received for export bananas.

Sources: (3), (6), (32), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).



Table 22.--Colombia: Cotton--area, production, stocks, net trade, and consumption, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71 1/

Period or year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Beginning stocks	Net trade 2/	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	Farm price	
								Current	Constant : 1958 pesos
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
<b>Averages:</b>									
1950-54 .....	63	220	14	11	11	10	26	2,563	4,043
1955-59 .....	90	370	33	7	10	9	42	3,645	3,861
1960-64 .....	161	450	73	15	-19	13	63	5,226	3,673
1965-69 .....	203	510	104	19	-31	22	68		
<b>Annual:</b>									
1950 .....	42	170	7	15	15	10	27	2,146	4,011
1951 .....	45	160	7	10	13	7	24	2,522	4,274
1952 .....	61	180	11	7	15	11	22	2,700	4,507
1953 .....	81	250	20	11	8	12	27	2,600	4,140
1954 .....	85	310	26	12	4	10	30	2,600	3,719
1955 .....	69	330	23	10	10	9	34	2,500	3,582
1956 .....	67	330	22	9	11	5	37	2,513	3,337
1957 .....	67	340	23	5	17	5	40	3,269	3,695
1958 .....	95	350	33	5	8	5	41	3,994	3,994
1959 .....	150	440	66	5	6	21	56	4,377	4,125
1960 .....	150	450	67	21	-25	14	49	4,417	3,851
1961 .....	161	480	78	14	-30	10	52	4,535	3,645
1962 .....	182	450	82	10	-25	10	57	5,230	3,956
1963 .....	162	450	73	10	-7	20	56	5,750	3,532
1964 .....	150	430	65	20	-9	12	64	6,298	3,323
1965 .....	165	390	65	12	5	16	56	7,242	3,533
1966 .....	163	530	87	16	-17	19	67	8,183	3,419
1967 .....	174	580	101	19	-32	21	67	8,183	3,134
1968 .....	233	600	139	21	-63	29	68		
1969 .....	282	450	128	29	-48	27	3/82		
1970 .....	226	520	118	27	-37	30	3/78		
1971 (Prelim.)...	238	530	127	30					

1/ Year beginning Aug. 1 of year shown.

2/ - indicates exports

3/ 1969 and 1970 each include 2,000 tons destroyed.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Cotton Acreage, Supply, and Demand Data, 1969, (unpublished).

Table 23.--Colombia: Size and number of cotton farms, 1967

Size of farm (hectares)	Farms producing cotton			Total
	Owners	:	Renters	
			<u>Number</u>	
Less than 6 .....	1,655		1,238	2,893
6 - 20 .....	777		940	1,717
21 - 50 .....	418		483	901
51 - 100 .....	236		302	538
101 - 200 .....	134		111	245
Over 200 .....	64		34	98
Total .....	3,284		3,108	6,392

Source: (18).

Table 24.--Colombia: Production and consumption of centrifugal and noncentrifugal sugar, net trade of centrifugal sugar, and consumption of centrifugal and noncentrifugal sugar, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Production		Net trade		Available for domestic consumption 2/	
	Centrifugal : Noncentrifugal:		centrifugal		Centrifugal :	
	sugar :	sugar :	sugar 1/ :	sugar 1/ :	Total :	Per capita
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	Kilograms
Averages:						
1950-54 .....	210	620	-13		817	68.0
1955-59 .....	262	574	-6		830	59.1
1960-64 .....	383	620	-36		967	58.9
1965-69 .....	610	658	-155		1,113	57.9
Annual:						
1950 .....	195	647	-26		816	71.9
1951 .....	161	625	-54		732	63.0
1952 .....	198	600	-2		796	66.4
1953 .....	225	610	+15		850	68.7
1954 .....	270	620	0		890	69.7
1955 .....	255	650	-30		875	66.4
1956 .....	239	610	-67		782	57.5
1957 .....	249	550	+20		819	58.4
1958 .....	265	510	+44		819	56.6
1959 .....	304	550	+5		859	57.6
1960 .....	354	599	+7		960	62.3
1961 .....	346	590	-46		890	56.0
1962 .....	407	612	-65		954	58.2
1963 .....	362	649	-43		968	57.2
1964 .....	446	650	-31		1,065	61.0
1965 .....	501	630	-102		1,029	57.1
1966 .....	543	680	-114		1,109	59.6
1967 .....	636	670	-176		1,130	58.9
1968 .....	671	660	-237		1,094	55.2
1969 .....	702	650	-145		1,207	59.0
1970 .....	688	700	-130		1,258	59.6
1971 (Preliminary) .....	740	730	-125		1,345	61.2

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar is not traded internationally. - indicates net exports; + indicates net imports.

2/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks.

Sources: (3), (6), (14), (16), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 25.--Colombia: Tobacco--area, yield, production, exports, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area harvested	Kilograms	Yield	Production	Exports	Available for domestic consumption <sup>1/</sup>	Farm prices	
							Pesos per	
							metric ton	metric ton
	1,000 hectares			1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Current	Constant 1958 pesos
Averages:								
1950-54	19	1,160	22	4	18	1,281	2,099	
1955-59	21	1,720	36	5	31	1,693	1,906	
1960-64	18	1,910	35	10	25	2,882	1,907	
1965-69	24	1,760	42	12	31			
Annual:								
1950	19	1,050	20	3	17	1,290	2,411	
1951	20	1,100	22	4	18	1,200	2,034	
1952	20	1,050	21	3	18	1,370	2,287	
1953	18	1,280	23	5	18	1,175	1,871	
1954	19	1,320	25	5	20	1,370	1,960	
1955	17	1,710	29	4	25	1,360	1,948	
1956	21	1,760	37	5	32	1,370	1,819	
1957	22	1,730	38	6	32	1,870	2,113	
1958	23	1,650	38	4	34	1,870	1,870	
1959	22	1,770	39	5	34	1,900	1,791	
1960	14	1,790	25	6	19	1,989	1,734	
1961	14	2,000	28	8	20	2,009	1,615	
1962	19	2,000	38	10	28	2,706	2,047	
1963	22	1,910	42	11	31	3,000	1,843	
1964	22	1,860	41	16	25	4,067	2,146	
1965	25	1,600	40	11	29	4,858	2,370	
1966	27	1,630	44	13	31	5,060	2,114	
1967	23	1,830	42	12	30	5,488	1,947	
1968	22	1,910	42	9	33			
1969	24	1,830	44	13	31			
1970	23	1,910	44	13	31			
1971 (Preliminary)	23	1,910	44	16	28			

<sup>1/</sup> No adjustments made for change in stocks.

Sources: (3), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).



Table 26.---Colombia: Corn--area, production, net imports, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Net imports	Available for domestic consumption 1/	Farm prices	
						Current	Constant : 1958 pesos
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
Averages:							
1950-54 .....	729	1,080	788	---	788	266	414
1955-59 .....	739	1,050	777	2/	777	385	435
1960-64 .....	720	1,150	826	13	825	700	477
1965-69 .....	828	1,040	862	3	864		
Annual:							
1950 .....	652	950	620	---	620	290	500
1951 .....	768	1,100	845	---	845	280	444
1952 .....	844	1,100	928	---	928	205	336
1953 .....	700	1,100	770	---	770	240	364
1954 .....	680	1,140	775	---	775	330	458
1955 .....	830	890	736	2/	736	300	423
1956 .....	828	900	748	---	748	350	460
1957 .....	624	1,150	718	2/	718	430	494
1958 .....	693	1,190	823	2/	823	385	385
1959 .....	721	1,190	858	---	858	450	421
1960 .....	730	1,190	866	4	870	474	427
1961 .....	711	1,070	758	39	797	629	520
1962 .....	697	1,080	754	---	754	526	424
1963 .....	689	1,130	782	---	782	733	447
1964 .....	772	1,250	968	20	988	1,066	555
1965 .....	869	1,000	871	---	871	903	454
1966 .....	846	1,000	850	---	850	1,104	462
1967 .....	790	1,080	850	2/	850	1,150	446
1968 .....	778	1,030	800	11	811	1,250	465
1969 .....	855	1,100	940	---	940		
1970 .....	715	1,030	740	34	774	36.7	
1971 (Preliminary) .....	800	1,030	825	62	887	40.7	

1/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks.

2/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Sources: (3), (6), (14) (16), (32), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 27.--Colombia: Wheat--area, yield, production, net imports, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Net imports	Available for domestic consumption 2/	Per capita availability	Farm prices	
							Current	Constant
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
<b>Averages:</b>								
1950-54 .....	176	750	133	58	191	15.9	642	999
1955-59 .....	171	800	136	102	238	17.0	781	887
1960-64 .....	137	900	124	141	265	16.1	701	761
1965-69 .....	95	1,110	104	218	322	16.8		
<b>Annual:</b>								
1950 .....	145	700	102	72	174	15.3	610	1,052
1951 .....	175	740	130	58	188	16.2	620	984
1952 .....	188	740	140	47	187	15.6	630	1,033
1953 .....	175	830	145	45	190	15.4	630	955
1954 .....	195	750	146	70	216	16.9	710	986
1955 .....	182	810	147	63	210	15.9	650	915
1956 .....	170	820	140	93	233	17.1	680	895
1957 .....	178	620	110	114	224	16.0	760	874
1958 .....	160	870	140	105	245	16.9	870	870
1959 .....	166	870	145	137	282	18.9	940	879
1960 .....	160	890	142	118	260	16.9	880	793
1961 .....	160	890	142	143	285	17.9	975	806
1962 .....	150	1,080	162	162	324	19.8	963	777
1963 .....	113	800	90	112	202	11.9	1,052	641
1964 .....	100	850	85	172	257	14.7	1,394	726
1965 .....	120	920	110	180	290	16.1	1,529	768
1966 .....	110	1,140	125	257	382	20.5	1,755	734
1967 .....	68	1,180	80	177	257	13.4	2,050	795
1968 .....	105	1,190	125	231	356	18.0	1,900	706
1969 .....	73	1,100	80	243	323	15.8		
1970 .....	46	1,090	50	308	358	17.0		
1971 (Preliminary) .....	42	1,070	45	385	430	21.8		

1/ Includes grain equivalent of wheat flour imports. In some cases, Colombian wheat import data are not comparable to data of countries exporting wheat to Colombia.

2/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks.

Sources: (3), (6), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 28.---Colombia: Rice, rough--area, yield, production, net trade, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area harvested	Yield	Production	Net imports	Available for domestic consumption 1/	Per capita availability	Farm prices	
							Current	Constant : 1958 pesos
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
<b>Averages:</b>								
1950-54 .....	151	1,900	287	3	290	24.1	407	664
1955-59 .....	194	1,870	363	4	367	26.2	630	701
1960-64 .....	260	2,050	532	11	543	33.1	1,042	713
1965-69 .....	309	2,260	699	-5	694	36.1		
<b>Annual:</b>								
1950 .....	133	1,810	241	1	242	21.3	350	654
1951 .....	145	2,050	297	11	308	26.5	465	788
1952 .....	150	2,190	329	-12	317	26.4	345	576
1953 .....	153	1,780	272	-29	243	19.6	400	637
1954 .....	175	1,690	295	43	338	26.5	470	672
1955 .....	188	1,700	320	3	323	24.5	475	680
1956 .....	190	1,800	342	3/	342	25.2	485	644
1957 .....	190	1,840	350	16	366	26.1	615	695
1958 .....	197	1,930	380	3/	380	26.3	750	750
1959 .....	206	2,050	422	3/	422	28.3	770	726
1960 .....	227	1,980	450	3/	450	29.2	883	770
1961 .....	237	2,000	474	60	534	33.6	954	767
1962 .....	280	2,090	585	-2	583	35.6	919	695
1963 .....	254	2,170	550	-5	545	32.2	1,046	642
1964 .....	302	1,990	600	3/	600	34.4	1,347	711
1965 .....	375	1,790	672	3/	672	37.3	1,703	831
1966 .....	350	1,940	680	1	681	36.6	1,884	787
1967 .....	291	2,270	662	3/	662	34.5	2,050	
1968 .....	277	2,840	786	-3	783	39.5	2,013	
1969 .....	250	2,780	695	-24	671	32.8		
1970 .....	233	3,230	753	0	753	35.7		
1971 (Preliminary) .....	235	3,280	770	-4	766	35.1		

1/ - indicates exports

2/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks.

3/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Sources: (3), (6), (14), (16), (32), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 29.--Colombia: Rice--area, production, and yield, irrigated, nonirrigated, and total, by States, 1968

Departments	Area cultivated				Production				Yield				Production from irrigated land				Production by department			
	Irrig.		Nonirrig.		Total		Irrig.		Nonirrig.		Total		Irrig.		Nonirrig.		Total		Irrig.	
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Kilograms per hectare	Kilograms per hectare	Kilograms per hectare	Kilograms per hectare	Kilograms per hectare	Kilograms per hectare	Percent	Percent	Percent
Antioquia .....	---	9,200	9,200	---	16,200	16,200	---	---	1,761	1,761	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,761	---	---	2
Bolivar .....	375	28,000	28,375	1,350	59,500	60,850	3,600	2,125	2,144	2,144	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,144	2	---	9
Boyaca .....	200	5,500	28,375	650	13,200	13,850	3,250	2,400	2,430	2,430	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,430	5	---	2
Caldas .....	250	100	350	600	200	800	2,400	1,000	2,286	2,286	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,286	75	---	1/
Cauca .....	4,100	200	4,300	11,900	300	12,200	2,902	1,500	2,837	2,837	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,837	98	---	2
Cesar .....	10,700	1,000	11,700	47,750	1,400	49,150	4,462	1,400	4,201	4,201	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,201	97	---	6
Cordoba .....	---	32,400	32,400	---	57,500	57,500	---	---	1,774	1,774	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,774	---	---	7
Cundinamarca .....	1,800	200	2,000	10,350	200	10,550	5,750	1,000	5,275	5,275	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,275	98	---	1
Huila .....	15,250	---	15,250	71,100	---	71,100	4,662	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,662	100	---	9
La Guajira .....	2,100	400	2,500	7,500	400	7,900	3,571	1,000	3,160	3,160	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,160	95	---	1
Magdalena .....	4,550	700	5,250	14,750	1,100	15,850	3,241	1,571	3,019	3,019	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,019	93	---	2
Meta .....	23,800	20,000	43,800	77,500	40,000	117,500	3,256	2,000	2,683	2,683	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,683	66	---	15
N. de Santander .....	3,500	5,500	9,000	10,600	4,100	14,700	3,028	745	1,633	1,633	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,633	72	---	2
Santander .....	3,500	4,000	7,500	11,400	6,200	17,600	3,257	1,550	2,347	2,347	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,347	65	---	2
Risaralda .....	400	---	400	1,400	---	1,400	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	100	---	1/
Sucre .....	---	10,300	10,300	---	23,800	23,800	---	---	2,310	2,310	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,310	---	---	3
Tolima .....	48,700	200	48,900	246,300	750	247,050	5,057	3,750	5,052	5,052	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,052	100	---	31
Valle .....	7,700	---	7,700	22,550	---	22,550	2,928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,928	100	---	3
Caqueta .....	---	26,000	26,000	---	16,000	16,000	---	---	615	615	---	---	---	---	---	---	615	---	---	2
Putumayo .....	---	6,500	6,500	---	9,750	9,750	---	---	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	1
Total .....	126,925	150,200	277,125	535,700	250,600	786,300	4,220	1,668	2,837	2,837	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,837	68	---	100

1/ Less than 1 percent.

Source: National Rice Federation data (unpublished).



Table 30. -- Colombia: Barley--area, yield, production, imports, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area harvested	Yield Kilograms	Production metric tons	Barley 1,000 metric tons	Imports : Malt in barley; : equivalent 1/	Available for domestic consumption 2/	Per capita availability	Farm price	
								Current	Constant : 1958 pesos
	1,000 hectares		1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
<b>Averages:</b>									
1950-54 .....	50	1,180	59	4	22	85	7.1	402	623
1955-59 .....	49	1,470	72	2	43	117	8.3	546	600
1960-64 .....	54	2,020	109	3/	7	116	7.1	744	534
1965-69 .....	53	1,660	88	27	2	17	6.1		
<b>Annual:</b>									
1950 .....	44	1,140	50	---	14	64	5.6	300	517
1951 .....	47	1,190	56	4	25	85	7.3	400	635
1952 .....	51	1,200	61	8	12	81	6.8	430	705
1953 .....	53	1,230	65	5	14	84	6.8	428	648
1954 .....	53	1,230	65	1	46	112	8.8	428	594
1955 .....	43	1,210	52	3/	36	88	6.7	428	603
1956 .....	54	1,300	70	---	44	114	8.4	428	563
1957 .....	48	1,250	60	---	51	111	7.9	544	625
1958 .....	42	1,790	75	5	39	119	8.2	603	603
1959 .....	56	1,800	101	4	45	150	10.0	649	606
1960 .....	56	1,900	106	---	13	119	9.4	640	577
1961 .....	48	2,100	101	3/	8	109	6.9	660	545
1962 .....	49	2,200	108	3/	3/	108	6.6	668	539
1963 .....	58	2,030	118	---	---	118	7.0	874	533
1964 .....	58	1,900	110	2	16	128	7.3	858	477
1965 .....	45	2,000	90	2	2	94	5.2	1,076	541
1966 .....	55	1,730	95	50	8	153	8.2	1,257	526
1967 .....	61	1,560	95	16	2	113	5.9	1,350	523
1968 .....	52	1,630	85	23	---	108	5.4		
1969 .....	52	1,440	75	42	---	117	5.7		
1970 .....	61	1,480	90	48	---	138	6.5		
1971 (Preliminary):	75	1,470	110	17	---	127	5.8		

1/ Malt converted to barley at conversion rate of 1.412.

2/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks.

3/ Less than 500 metric tons.

Sources: (3), (6), (14), (16) and (32), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 31.--Colombia: Potatoes--area, yield, production, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area	Yield	Production 1/	Per capita availability: 2/	Farm prices	
					Current	Constant
						1958 pesos
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms per hectare	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
<b>Averages:</b>						
1950-54 .....	55	10,070	554	46.1	282	458
1955-59 .....	55	11,760	647	46.1	302	342
1960-64 .....	65	10,820	703	42.8	595	385
1965-69 .....	78	10,560	824	42.9		
<b>Annual:</b>						
1950 .....	39	9,230	360	31.7	337	630
1951 .....	56	9,820	550	47.4	282	478
1952 .....	61	9,840	600	50.1	212	354
1953 .....	58	10,520	610	49.3	278	443
1954 .....	62	10,480	650	50.9	319	456
1955 .....	56	10,360	580	44.0	211	302
1956 .....	55	11,350	624	45.9	312	414
1957 .....	61	11,180	682	48.6	311	351
1958 .....	43	13,160	566	39.1	370	370
1959 .....	62	12,660	785	52.6	304	286
1960 .....	54	12,090	653	42.4	350	305
1961 .....	49	11,240	551	34.7	504	405
1962 .....	75	11,630	872	53.2	291	220
1963 .....	69	8,290	572	33.8	730	448
1964 .....	76	11,410	867	49.6	1,054	556
1965 .....	67	11,370	762	42.3	612	298
1966 .....	67	11,340	760	40.9	983	411
1967 .....	79	10,130	800	41.7	876	327
1968 .....	95	10,000	950	47.9		
1969 .....	83	10,240	850	41.5		
1970 .....	107	9,160	980	46.4		
1971 (Preliminary):	95	10,000	950	43.6		

1/ Trade has been insignificant, therefore production approximates availability.

2/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks.

Sources: (3), (32), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports.

Table 32.--Colombia: Cassava--area, yield, production, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area	Yield	Production 1/	Per capita availability 2/	Farm prices	
					Current	Constant
						1958 pesos
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms per hectare	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
Averages:						
1950-54 .....	153	5,560	850	70.7	124	202
1955-59 .....	136	5,140	699	49.8	212	243
1960-64 .....	128	5,640	722	44.0	433	291
1965-69 .....	149	5,890	878	45.6		
Annual:						
1950 .....	141	5,450	768	67.7	110	205
1951 .....	160	5,440	870	74.9	130	220
1952 .....	160	5,440	870	72.6	100	167
1953 .....	154	5,650	870	70.3	107	170
1954 .....	148	5,890	871	68.2	173	247
1955 .....	144	4,680	674	51.2	193	275
1956 .....	140	5,000	700	51.5	198	263
1957 .....	140	5,000	700	49.9	215	243
1958 .....	133	5,260	700	48.4	200	200
1959 .....	125	5,760	720	48.3	250	236
1960 .....	120	5,670	680	44.2	303	264
1961 .....	115	5,650	650	40.9	378	304
1962 .....	138	5,650	780	47.6	338	256
1963 .....	142	5,630	800	47.3	398	244
1964 .....	125	5,600	700	40.1	755	398
1965 .....	142	5,630	800	44.4	658	321
1966 .....	142	5,920	840	45.2	691	239
1967 .....	144	5,900	850	44.3	795	263
1968 .....	152	5,920	900	45.4		
1969 .....	164	6,100	1,000	48.9		
1970 .....	175	6,290	1,100	52.1		
1971 (Preliminary):	180	6,390	1,150	52.8		

1/ No trade, therefore production approximates availability.

2/ No adjustments for changes in stocks.

Sources: (1), (32), and USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports.

Table 33.--Colombia: Plantains--area, yield, production, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area	Yield	Production 1/	Per capita availability: 2/	Farm prices	
					Current	Constant 1958 pesos
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms per hectare	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
Averages:						
1950-54 .....	124	7,810	969	80.6	145	236
1955-59 .....	166	6,730	1,118	79.7	219	249
1960-64 .....	190	6,820	1,295	78.9	409	272
1965-69 .....	218	7,000	1,527	79.4		
Annual:						
1950 .....	120	7,860	943	83.1	128	239
1951 .....	119	7,900	940	80.9	138	234
1952 .....	120	8,000	960	80.1	137	229
1953 .....	120	8,220	987	79.8	138	220
1954 .....	142	7,140	1,014	79.4	180	257
1955 .....	155	6,770	1,049	79.6	185	265
1956 .....	161	6,780	1,091	80.3	188	250
1957 .....	169	6,510	1,100	78.4	221	250
1958 .....	167	6,770	1,130	78.2	230	230
1959 .....	180	6,780	1,220	81.8	265	250
1960 .....	185	6,780	1,255	81.5	224	195
1961 .....	187	6,820	1,275	80.2	305	245
1962 .....	189	6,840	1,292	78.8	368	278
1963 .....	192	6,820	1,309	77.4	459	282
1964 .....	197	6,830	1,346	77.1	672	355
1965 .....	171	8,090	1,384	76.8	698	331
1966 .....	225	6,320	1,423	76.5	801	334
1967 .....	230	6,910	1,590	82.9	747	329
1968 .....	230	6,960	1,600	80.7		
1969 .....	236	6,950	1,640	80.1		
1970 .....	242	6,940	1,680	79.6		
1971 (Prelim.)...	248	6,940	1,720	78.9		

1/ Plantains are not usually traded; production approximates availability.

2/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks.

Sources: (3), (32), and USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports.



Table 34.--Colombia: Beans--area, yield, and production; production of other pulses; consumption of pulses and farm prices; averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Beans, dry			Production of other pulses			Total per capita availability of pulses			Farm prices 2/		
	Area 1,000 hectare	Yield Kilograms per hectare	Production 1,000 metric tons	Production 1/ other pulses 1,000 metric tons	Total availability of pulses 1,000 metric tons	Total per capita availability of pulses Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton	Current	Constant : 1958 pesos	
Averages:												
1950-54 .....	94	520	49	33	82	6.8	1,052	1,739				
1955-59 .....	126	480	61	44	105	7.5	1,342	1,545				
1960-64 .....	81	540	44	46	90	5.4	2,671	1,864				
1965-69 .....	76	550	42	61	103	5.4						
Annual:												
1950 .....	79	510	40	18	58	5.1	1,180	2,205				
1951 .....	83	600	50	35	85	7.3	1,080	1,830				
1952 .....	92	600	55	39	94	7.8	880	1,469				
1953 .....	85	610	52	37	89	7.2	980	1,560				
1954 .....	130	380	50	35	85	6.7	1,140	1,631				
1955 .....	124	560	69	49	118	9.0	1,070	1,533				
1956 .....	132	380	50	35	85	6.3	1,360	1,806				
1957 .....	132	550	72	51	123	8.8	1,440	1,627				
1958 .....	124	480	60	43	103	7.1	1,440	1,440				
1959 .....	120	460	55	43	98	6.6	1,400	1,319				
1960 .....	86	470	40	43	83	5.4	2,000	1,744				
1961 .....	82	540	44	45	89	5.6	2,777	2,232				
1962 .....	87	550	48	47	95	5.6	2,006	1,669				
1963 .....	75	590	44	47	91	5.4	2,419	1,486				
1964 .....	76	550	42	49	91	5.2	4,151	2,190				
1965 .....	76	530	40	49	89	4.9	3,477*	1,696				
1966 .....	64	550	35	51	86	4.6	3,662	1,530				
1967 .....	69	550	38	62	100	5.2	4,494	1,582				
1968 .....	69	700	48	69	117	5.9						
1969 .....	100	480	48	73	121	5.9						
1970 .....	90	510	46	72	118	5.6						
1971 (Preliminary) .....	84	490	41	71	112	5.1						

1/ Includes dry peas, chickpeas, lima beans, and lentils; production equals availability.

2/ Farm price of beans only.

Sources: (3), (6), (14), (16), (32), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports.

Table 35.--Colombia: Cocoa beans--area, yield, production, imports, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area harvested	Kilograms per hectare	Yield	Production metric tons	Net imports metric tons	Available for domestic consumption metric tons	Per capita availability Kilograms	Farm prices	
								Current	Constant : 1958 pesos
Averages:	1,000 hectare			1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons		Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
1950-54 .....	32	310	10	8	8	18	1.5	2,418	3,740
1955-59 .....	33	360	12	10	9	21	1.5	3,869	4,249
1960-64 .....	34	440	15	11	7	22	1.3	6,109	4,364
1965-69 .....	38	450	17	11	13	30	1.6		
Annual:									
1950 .....	32	250	8	8	8	16	1.4	2,150	3,707
1951 .....	32	310	10	7	7	17	1.5	2,250	3,571
1952 .....	32	340	11	8	8	19	1.6	2,200	3,607
1953 .....	32	340	11	8	8	19	1.5	2,300	3,485
1954 .....	32	340	11	8	8	19	1.5	3,100	4,306
1955 .....	33	330	11	11	11	22	1.7	2,700	3,803
1956 .....	33	360	12	10	10	22	1.6	2,650	3,487
1957 .....	34	350	12	11	11	23	1.6	3,600	4,138
1958 .....	34	350	12	6	6	18	1.2	4,000	4,000
1959 .....	32	440	14	7	7	21	1.4	5,950	5,561
1960 .....	32	440	14	4	4	18	1.2	5,759	5,188
1961 .....	33	450	15	8	8	23	1.4	5,480	4,530
1962 .....	34	410	14	9	9	23	1.4	5,575	4,496
1963 .....	35	400	14	6	6	20	1.2	6,589	4,018
1964 .....	35	460	16	10	10	26	1.5	7,053	3,673
1965 .....	37	460	17	14	14	31	1.7	7,179	3,608
1966 .....	38	450	17	18	18	35	1.9	7,938	3,321
1967 .....	37	490	18	11	11	29	1.5	8,274	3,207
1968 .....	38	470	18	10	10	28	1.4		
1969 .....	38	390	15	10	10	25	1.2		
1970 .....	39	440	17	14	14	31	1.5		
1971 (Preliminary) .....	40	450	18	16	16	34	1.6		

Sources: (3), (6), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 36.--Colombia: Production, imports, and consumption of vegetable and fish oils, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Production						Imports 1/						Total production and imports		Per capita availability
	Cottonseed oil	Sesame oil	Soybean oil	Coconut oil	African palm oil	Total	Cottonseed oil	Soybean oil	Fish oil	Other oils 3/	Palm oil	Total			
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons			
Averages:															Kilograms
1950-54 .....	3.0	3.0	.1	17.6	4/	23.7	.5	.5	.5	3.0	7.2	11.7	35.4	2.9	
1955-59 .....	6.7	6.4	1.3	35.0	.4	49.8	1.9	2.3	.2	2.9	.9	8.2	58.0	4.1	
1960-64 .....	17.5	13.0	3.8	15.5	.4	50.2	4/	8.0	3.3	3.1	1.3	15.7	65.9	4.0	
1965-69 .....	23.1	17.8	10.3	2.7	9.8	63.7	4/	6.2	22.4	1.2	---	29.8	93.5	4.9	
Annual:															
1950 .....	1.6	4.2	4/	13.5	4/	19.3	2.0	4/	---	1.9	.8	4.7	24.0	2.1	
1951 .....	1.4	3.1	4/	21.0	4/	25.5	---	---	.1	3.0	1.3	4.4	29.9	2.6	
1952 .....	2.3	2.2	4/	19.0	4/	23.5	---	---	.6	3.0	5.9	9.5	33.0	2.8	
1953 .....	3.8	2.4	4/	13.1	4/	19.3	.4	2.2	1.3	4.0	12.6	20.5	39.8	3.2	
1954 .....	6.1	3.1	.4	21.5	.2	31.3	---	.5	.7	3.2	15.3	19.7	51.0	4.0	
1955 .....	5.3	4.7	.6	40.0	.3	50.9	.9	---	.2	6.4	2.9	10.4	61.3	4.6	
1956 .....	4.8	5.0	1.0	46.3	.3	57.4	1.4	.7	.2	.6	.5	3.4	60.8	4.5	
1957 .....	4.2	6.0	2.2	37.0	.4	49.8	5.5	---	.2	2.2	.6	8.5	58.3	4.2	
1958 .....	5.3	8.6	.9	34.2	.4	49.4	.1	1.3	.2	4.0	.2	5.8	55.2	3.8	
1959 .....	14.1	8.0	1.8	17.9	.4	42.2	1.4	9.5	.2	1.2	.2	12.5	54.7	3.7	
1960 .....	17.5	8.9	2.7	19.0	.4	48.5	.2	16.2	.2	1.5	.2	18.3	66.8	4.3	
1961 .....	18.7	11.3	2.8	20.8	.4	54.0	---	.1	.1	1.8	.3	2.3	56.3	3.5	
1962 .....	19.5	9.3	3.1	18.2	.4	50.5	---	8.0	.4	5.5	4.6	18.5	69.0	4.2	
1963 .....	15.9	16.6	4.5	8.9	.4	46.3	---	3.7	5.3	2.6	.1	11.7	58.0	3.4	
1964 .....	15.7	19.0	5.7	10.7	.5	51.6	---	11.9	10.6	4.3	1.4	28.2	79.8	4.6	
1965 .....	14.1	26.1	7.0	3.6	2.2	53.0	---	2.6	14.0	.5	---	17.1	70.1	3.9	
1966 .....	17.6	27.6	7.4	7.0	2.8	62.4	---	19.8	32.1	1.5	---	53.4	115.8	6.2	
1967 .....	24.0	19.0	11.0	2.2	8.6	64.8	---	7.1	17.0	.3	---	24.4	89.2	4.6	
1968 .....	29.9	7.0	11.8	.4	15.0	64.1	4/	1.0	11.3	1.8	---	14.1	78.2	3.9	
1969 .....	29.8	9.4	14.3	.3	20.5	74.3	4/	.4	37.8	1.9	---	40.1	114.4	5.6	
1970 .....	30.5	14.0	13.8	.3	25.7	84.3	4/	---	35.0	.3	---	35.3	119.6	5.7	
1971 (Prelim.) .....	29.0	16.3	17.0	.1	34.0	96.4	---	---	25.0	.1	---	25.1	121.5	5.6	

1/ Crude and refined.

2/ Includes production of oil from imported copra. During 1950-54, oil from imported copra represented 87 percent of the total; during 1955-59 and 1960-64, oil from imported copra represented 97 percent of the total; and from 1965 through 1968, oil from imported copra represented 100 percent of the total; and for 1969 and 1970, oil from imported copra represented about 50 percent of the total.

3/ Not specified.

4/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Sources: (4), (6), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 37.--Colombia: Cottonseed--area, yield, production, availability, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71 1/

Period or year	Area	Yield	Production	Per capita	Farm prices	
	harvested			availability	Current	Constant
				<u>2/</u>		1958 pesos
	1,000	Kilograms	1,000		Pesos per	Pesos per
	hectares	per	metric	Kilograms	metric	metric
		hectare	tons		ton	ton
Averages:						
1950-54 .....	63	400	25	2.1	150	236
1955-59 .....	90	600	54	3.8	310	324
1960-64 .....	161	740	119	7.2	536	368
1965-69 .....	203	790	160	8.3		
Annual:						
1950 .....	42	310	13	1.1	150	280
1951 .....	45	270	12	1.0	150	254
1952 .....	61	300	18	1.5	150	250
1953 .....	81	360	29	2.3	150	239
1954 .....	85	600	51	4.0	150	215
1955 .....	69	650	45	3.4	150	215
1956 .....	67	590	41	3.0	150	199
1957 .....	67	620	37	2.6	250	282
1958 .....	95	490	47	3.2	412	412
1959 .....	150	680	102	6.8	420	396
1960 .....	150	770	116	7.5	420	366
1961 .....	161	800	128	8.0	420	338
1962 .....	182	740	134	8.2	440	333
1963 .....	162	680	110	6.5	600	368
1964 .....	150	720	108	6.2	850	448
1965 .....	165	600	99	5.5	950	463
1966 .....	163	770	125	6.7	1,050	438
1967 .....	174	910	158	8.2	1,050	402
1968 .....	233	890	207	10.4		
1969 .....	282	740	210	10.3		
1970 .....	226	940	212	10.0		
1971 (Prelim.)...	238	840	200	9.2		

1/ It is to be noted that cottonseed production is on a calendar year basis and that cotton production shown in table 22 is on an August-September year. Therefore, cottonseed for any given year is not entirely from the cotton crop of the same year.

2/ There is no trade in cottonseed; production equals total availability.

Sources: (3), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and USDA/FAS, "Cotton Acreage, Supply and Demand Data", (Unpublished).



Table 38.--Colombia: Sesameseed--area, yield, production, consumption, and farm prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Area	Yield	Production: 1/	Per capita availability:	Farm prices	
					Current	Constant 1958 pesos
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms per hectare	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
Averages:						
1950-54 .....	16	440	7	.6	588	986
1955-59 .....	26	620	16	1.1	1,152	1,254
1960-64 .....	47	620	29	1.8	2,282	1,477
1965-69 .....	57	630	36	1.9		
Annual:						
1950 .....	14	790	11	1.0	588	1,099
1951 .....	14	570	8	.7	588	997
1952 .....	17	290	5	.4	588	982
1953 .....	17	350	6	.5	588	936
1954 .....	16	440	7	.5	588	841
1955 .....	18	610	11	.8	686	983
1956 .....	21	620	13	1.0	833	1,106
1957 .....	19	790	15	1.1	1,323	1,495
1958 .....	40	520	21	1.5	1,323	1,323
1959 .....	30	600	18	1.2	1,323	1,247
1960 .....	32	620	20	1.3	1,519	1,324
1961 .....	35	630	22	1.4	1,617	1,300
1962 .....	42	500	21	1.3	2,250	1,702
1963 .....	55	670	37	2.2	2,450	1,505
1964 .....	70	610	43	2.5	2,850	1,504
1965 .....	80	690	55	3.1	3,283	1,601
1966 .....	85	670	57	3.1	3,682	1,538
1967 .....	72	490	35	1.8	3,934	1,417
1968 .....	21	710	15	.8		
1969 .....	27	740	20	1.0		
1970 .....	43	700	30	1.4		
1971 (Preliminary):	50	720	36	1.7		

1/ Trade is relatively insignificant; consumption approximates production.

Sources: (3), (14), (16), and USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports.

Table 39.--Colombia: Soybeans--area, yield, production, per capita availability, and farm prices, averages 1958-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1955-71

Period or year	Area	Yield	Production	Per capita availability	Farm prices	
					Current	Constant
	1,000 hectares	Kilograms per hectare	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
Averages:						
1958-59	10	1,200	12	0.8	967	932
1960-64	18	1,440	26	1.6	1,160	746
1965-69	44	1,680	74	3.8		
Annual:						
1955	NA	NA	4	.3	NA	NA
1956	NA	NA	4	.3	NA	NA
1957	NA	NA	4	.3	NA	NA
1958	8	1,250	10	.7	850	850
1959	11	1,270	14	.9	1,050	990
1960	15	1,270	19	1.2	800	697
1961	14	1,430	20	1.3	850	683
1962	15	1,470	22	1.3	900	681
1963	20	1,500	30	1.8	1,200	737
1964	26	1,540	40	2.3	1,600	844
1965	33	1,520	50	2.8	1,700	829
1966	35	1,490	52	2.8	1,850	773
1967	48	1,670	80	4.2	1,930	
1968	47	1,850	87	4.4		
1969	56	1,790	100	4.9		
1970	52	1,830	95	4.5		
1971 (Preliminary)	66	1,820	120	5.5		

1/ Production prior to 1955 was relatively insignificant; production approximates consumption.

Sources: (3), (32), and USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports.

Table 40.--Colombia: Numbers of cattle in existence, traded, and slaughtered, and beef production, consumption, and wholesale prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Cattle		Wholesale price		Exports		Imports		Number		Production		Per capita		Beef		Wholesale price	
	1/		cattle		2/		3/		slaughtered		3/		beef		Exports		beef 4/	
	:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:		:	
	1,000	head	Pesos	per head	1,000	head	1,000	head	1,000	head	1,000	metric tons	1,000	metric tons	1,000	metric tons	Current	Constant
																	1958 pesos	1958 pesos
Averages:																		
1950-54	13,720		369	600	8.0		1.7		1,447		288		---		---		5/1,975	5/3,190
1955-59	14,388		556	641	---		3.6		1,625		316		---		---		2,714	3,112
1960-64	15,500		923	652	1.2		.4		1,887		367		---		---		4,486	3,142
1965-69	17,968				30.6		.1		2,042		386		4		---			
Annual:																		
1950	14,200		289	540	12.2		.3		1,467		288		---		---		NA	NA
1951	13,750		301	510	10.4		.3		1,503		298		---		---		1,570	2,930
1952	13,650		354	591	10.3		.6		1,485		294		---		---		1,830	3,060
1953	13,550		402	640	7.3		1.0		1,403		282		---		---		2,050	3,260
1954	13,450		501	717	---		6.1		1,379		278		---		---		2,450	3,510
1955	13,800		495	709	---		16.5		1,422		276		---		---		2,420	3,470
1956	14,150		454	603	---		1.1		1,628		317		---		---		2,380	3,160
1957	14,400		477	584	---		.2		1,742		339		---		---		2,620	2,960
1958	14,750		595	595	---		.1		1,734		338		---		---		2,950	2,950
1959	14,840		757	713	---		6/		1,599		311		---		---		3,200	3,020
1960	15,100		896	781	---		.8		1,605		322		---		---		4,130	3,600
1961	15,400		893	718	6/		.4		1,772		356		---		---		4,100	3,300
1962	15,600		843	638	1.3		.6		1,891		380		---		---		4,120	3,120
1963	15,600		899	552	1.7		.1		2,043		381		---		---		4,320	2,650
1964	15,800		1,082	571	3.1		.2		2,122		395		---		---		5,760	3,040
1965	16,500		1,312	640	56.6		.1		2,077		386		5		---		6,800	3,320
1966	17,078		1,674	699	45.9		6/		1,964		365		3		---		9,600	4,010
1967	17,932		1,849	676	7.9		.1		2,000		371		3		---		9,600	3,510
1968	18,830				10.2		.1		2,044		397		2		---			
1969	19,500				32.2		.2		2,125		412		6		---			
1970	20,200				91.9		.1		2,209		428		9		---			
1971 (Preliminary)	21,000						.1				445				---			

1/ October 1 of previous year.

2/ Legal exports only.

3/ Includes an estimate for clandestine slaughter equal to 5 percent of registered slaughter.

4/ Price in Bogota converted to metric ton basis.

5/ Four-year average.

6/ Less than 50 head.

Sources: (3), (4), (5), (6), (32), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, U.N. trade (computer printouts), and USDA, ERS. Livestock Productivity Study, 1967. (Unpublished.)

Table 41.--Colombia: Number of hogs in existence, number slaughtered, and pork production, consumption, and wholesale prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Number hogs 1/	Number slaughtered: 2/	Pork		Wholesale price 4/	
			Production	Per capita	Current	Constant
			2/	consumption:		1958 pesos
				3/		
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
Average:						
1950-54 .....	2,382	867	41	3.4	5/2,226	5/3,578
1955-59 .....	1,744	1,042	48	3.4	3,209	3,644
1960-64 .....	2,134	1,205	53	3.2	5,318	3,695
1965-69 .....	2,240	1,162	51	2.7		
Annual:						
1950 .....	2,500	863	42	3.7	NA	NA
1951 .....	2,782	749	35	3.0	1,840	3,440
1952 .....	2,377	797	37	3.1	2,200	3,670
1953 .....	2,250	910	44	3.6	2,320	3,690
1954 .....	2,000	1,018	48	3.8	2,450	3,510
1955 .....	1,824	1,084	49	3.7	2,580	3,700
1956 .....	1,727	1,026	47	3.5	2,650	3,520
1957 .....	1,750	945	45	3.2	3,180	3,590
1958 .....	1,770	1,036	47	3.3	3,610	3,610
1959 .....	1,800	1,118	51	3.4	4,010	3,780
1960 .....	1,870	1,154	54	3.5	4,200	3,660
1961 .....	1,950	1,284	56	3.5	4,500	3,620
1962 .....	2,150	1,235	55	3.4	4,700	3,560
1963 .....	2,300	1,226	50	3.0	5,980	3,670
1964 .....	2,400	1,124	51	2.9	7,600	4,010
1965 .....	2,400	1,100	48	2.7	8,800	4,290
1966 .....	2,300	1,112	50	2.7	10,400	4,340
1967 .....	2,200	1,245	51	2.7	9,800	3,580
1968 .....	2,100	1,161	53	2.7		
1969 .....	2,200	1,191	54	2.6		
1970 .....	2,244	1,232	56	2.7		
1971 (Preliminary) .....	2,300	1,463	59	2.7		

1/ October 1 of previous year.

2/ Includes an estimate for farm slaughter equal to 30 percent of registered slaughter. Production excludes edible offals and fats rendered for lard.

3/ Trade is relatively insignificant; production approximates consumption.

4/ Price in Bogota converted to metric ton basis.

5/ Four-year average.

Sources: (3), (6), (32), USDA, ERS. Livestock Productivity Study, 1967. (Unpublished.)



Table 42.--Colombia: Poultry numbers, egg production and consumption, meat production and consumption, and wholesale prices, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, and annual 1950-67 1/

Period or year	Poultry numbers 2/	Million head	Egg production : million units	Per capita : egg		Wholesale price eggs 4/		Meat		Wholesale price	
				: consumption : 3/	: egg	: Constant	: Current	: Production : 3/	: consumption :	: Current	: Constant
				Units per person		Pesos per 1,000 units	Pesos per 1,000 units	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	Pesos per metric ton	Pesos per metric ton
Averages:											
1950-54 .....	21.3		853	71		5/320	5/320	25	2.1	NA	NA
1955-59 .....	22.2		888	63		351	351	26	1.8	NA	NA
1960-64 .....	31.0		1,236	75		364	364	33	2.0	6/12,870	6/7,342
Annual:											
1950 .....	22.5		900	79		NA	NA	27	2.4	NA	NA
1951 .....	20.6		825	71		309	309	25	2.2	NA	NA
1952 .....	20.8		833	69		315	315	25	2.1	NA	NA
1953 .....	21.3		853	69		335	335	25	2.0	NA	NA
1954 .....	21.3		853	67		320	320	25	2.0	NA	NA
1955 .....	21.5		860	65		331	331	26	2.0	NA	NA
1956 .....	20.0		799	59		345	345	24	1.8	NA	NA
1957 .....	22.0		879	63		348	348	24	1.7	NA	NA
1958 .....	22.5		900	62		348	348	26	1.8	NA	NA
1959 .....	25.0		1,000	67		380	380	28	1.9	NA	NA
1960 .....	26.2		1,048	68		369	369	30	1.9	NA	NA
1961 .....	27.4		1,096	69		360	360	32	2.0	NA	NA
1962 .....	30.0		1,178	72		360	360	34	2.1	NA	NA
1963 .....	35.0		1,400	83		352	352	34	2.0	12,880	7,910
1964 .....	36.5		1,460	84		377	377	35	2.0	12,860	6,790
1965 .....	38.0		1,521	84		342	342	35	1.9	13,700	6,680
1966 .....	39.5		1,580	85		313	313	36	1.9	15,000	6,270
1967 .....	41.0		1,643	86		289	289	37	1.9	15,460	5,650

1/ New data, beginning in 1967, have been issued for poultry numbers, and egg and poultry meat production. Data for 1967-71 are not complete and are not comparable with previous data. Therefore, this table has not been brought up to date.

2/ January 1.

3/ Trade is relatively insignificant; production approximates consumption.

4/ Price in Bogota converted to cost per 1,000 unit basis.

5/ Four-year average.

6/ Two-year average.

Sources: (3), (7), and USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports.

Table 43. --Colombia: Number of sheep and goats, number slaughtered, mutton and goat production and consumption, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Number sheep 1/ head	Sheep & goats slaughtered 2/ head	Mutton & goat production 2/ tons	Per capita consumption 3/ kilograms	Wool production tons	Wool imports 4/ tons	Total wool supply tons
Averages:	1,000	1,000	1,000				
1950-54	1,293	NA	2	0.13	887	2,581	3,469
1955-59	1,154	113	2	.14	671	3,600	4,271
1960-64	1,451	110	2	.12	709	5,254	5,963
1965-69	1,834	117	2	.10	971	5,800	6,771
Annual:							
1950	1,198	NA	2	.17	900	1,353	2,253
1951	1,339	NA	2	.17	938	2,536	3,474
1952	1,350	NA	2	.16	900	1,760	2,660
1953	1,465	NA	1	.08	863	2,965	3,828
1954	1,114	NA	1	.07	836	4,292	5,128
1955	1,130	109	2	.15	777	4,352	5,129
1956	1,125	119	2	.14	718	4,328	5,046
1957	1,245	119	2	.14	659	3,349	4,008
1958	1,080	109	2	.13	600	2,579	3,179
1959	1,190	108	2	.13	600	3,391	3,991
1960	1,305	103	2	.12	600	3,289	3,889
1961	1,400	110	2	.12	645	4,531	5,176
1962	1,450	116	2	.12	686	5,593	6,279
1963	1,500	108	2	.11	761	6,581	7,342
1964	1,600	113	2	.11	855	6,276	7,131
1965	1,800	123	2	.11	906	4,698	5,604
1966	1,840	118	2	.10	951	6,664	7,615
1967	1,845	112	2	.10	996	6,569	7,565
1968	1,814	113	2	.10	1,000	5,285	6,285
1969	1,870	118	2	.10	1,000	5,783	6,783
1970	1,960	122	2	.09	1,000	6,036	7,036
1971 (Preliminary)	2,018	115	2	.09	1,100	6,100	7,200

1/ January 1. 2/ Includes an estimate for farm slaughter equal to 10 percent of registered slaughter. Production of goat meat is estimated to equal about 3 percent of the total. 3/ Trade is insignificant; production approximates consumption. 4/ Includes wool tops.

Sources: (3), (6), (7), (32), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 44.--Colombia: Milk production and consumption and imports of powdered and condensed milk, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Milk production	Per capita availability	Imports- powdered and condensed milk <u>1/</u>	Wholesale price <u>2/</u>	
				Current	Constant pesos 1958
	1,000 metric tons	Kilograms	1,000 metric tons	Pesos per 25 bottles <u>3/</u>	Pesos per 25 bottles <u>3/</u>
Averages:					
1950-54 .....	1,259	104.8	1.1	4/6.67	4/10.85
1955-59 .....	1,569	111.5	3.5	10.49	11.75
1960-64 .....	1,799	109.7	10.6	16.42	11.24
1965-69 .....	2,083	108.4	3.3		
Annual:					
1950 .....	1,220	107.5	.7	NA	NA
1951 .....	1,238	106.6	1.1	5.88	10.99
1952 .....	1,271	106.0	.7	6.61	11.04
1953 .....	1,264	102.2	.4	6.73	10.72
1954 .....	1,300	101.8	2.7	7.44	10.64
1955 .....	1,333	101.2	2.8	8.23	11.79
1956 .....	1,489	109.5	1.2	8.77	11.65
1957 .....	1,587	113.1	2.5	10.43	11.79
1958 .....	1,681	116.3	5.4	11.76	11.76
1959 .....	1,753	117.5	5.5	12.50	11.78
1960 .....	1,753	113.8	4.8	12.50	10.90
1961 .....	1,762	110.9	9.2	13.65	10.97
1962 .....	1,785	108.9	15.6	14.27	10.79
1963 .....	1,833	108.3	10.9	20.00	12.29
1964 .....	1,864	106.7	12.3	21.25	11.21
1965 .....	1,973	109.5	11.4	25.00	12.20
1966 .....	2,020	108.6	2.5	25.00	10.44
1967 .....	2,080	108.4	.2	31.25	11.43
1968 .....	2,140	107.9	1.3		
1969 .....	2,200	107.5	1.1		
1970 .....	2,300	108.9	1.2		
1971 (Prelim.)	2,200	100.9	1.7		

1/ Import data for powdered and condensed milk are not separated.

2/ Wholesale price in Bogota.

3/ One bottle equals about 0.79 quart.

4/ Four-year average.

Sources: (3), (6), (32), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).

Table 45.--Colombia: Production, imports, and consumption of lard and tallow, averages 1950-54, 1955-59, 1960-64, 1965-69, and annual 1950-71

Period or year	Lard				Tallow			
	Production : metric tons	Imports : metric tons	Total 1/ metric tons	Per capita : consump- tion Kilograms	Production : (rendered)		Imports	
					1,000 metric tons	metric tons	Melted : metric tons	Raw : metric tons
Averages:								
1950-54 .....	11.2	1.6	12.8	1.1	24.9	4.0	4.0	1.0
1955-59 .....	12.5	.5	13.0	.1	28.0	5.4	5.4	.9
1960-64 .....	13.5	2/	13.5	.8	32.4	15.9	2/	2/
1965-69 .....	14.5	.4	14.9	.8	3/35.8	3/29.2	3/29.2	3/2
Annual:								
1950 .....	10.3	.2	10.5	.9	25.3	4.3	4.3	---
1951 .....	11.6	1.5	13.1	1.1	25.9	.9	.9	.8
1952 .....	11.2	3.6	14.8	1.2	25.6	3.5	3.5	2.2
1953 .....	10.9	1.7	12.6	1.0	24.2	6.7	6.7	1.1
1954 .....	11.8	1.0	12.8	1.0	23.7	4.8	4.8	.8
1955 .....	12.1	1.2	13.3	1.0	24.5	5.8	5.8	1.3
1956 .....	11.8	.8	12.6	.9	28.0	2.8	2.8	.5
1957 .....	13.7	.4	14.1	1.0	30.0	4.8	4.8	.8
1958 .....	12.0	2/	12.0	.8	29.9	4.6	4.6	1.9
1959 .....	13.0	2/	13.0	.9	27.6	8.8	8.8	.1
1960 .....	13.3	2/	13.3	.9	27.6	10.2	10.2	---
1961 .....	13.9	2/	13.9	.9	30.5	12.1	12.1	2/
1962 .....	13.8	2/	13.8	.8	32.7	16.1	16.1	---
1963 .....	13.8	2/	13.8	.8	35.2	17.3	17.3	---
1964 .....	12.9	2/	12.9	.7	36.1	24.0	24.0	.3
1965 .....	12.3	.2	12.5	.7	37.6	21.4	21.4	.3
1966 .....	14.1	.8	14.9	.8	35.5	38.0	38.0	.1
1967 .....	14.8	.3	15.1	.8	35.1	24.7	24.7	.2
1968 .....	16.0	.4	16.4	.8	35.0	32.7	32.7	2/
1969 .....	15.3	.2	15.5	.8	4/	31.4	31.4	---
1970 .....	15.6	.2	15.8	.7	4/	25.8	25.8	.2
1971 (Preliminary) ...	16.0	.2	16.2	.7	4/	31.9	31.9	---

1/ No adjustments made for changes in stocks. 2/ Less than 50 metric tons. 3/ Four-year average. 4/ Available data for tallow production seem unrealistic, therefore, they were not used.

Sources: (4), (6), USDA/FAS commodity and attaché reports, and U.N. trade (computer printouts).



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